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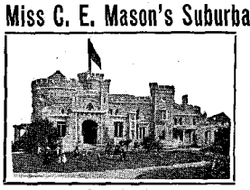

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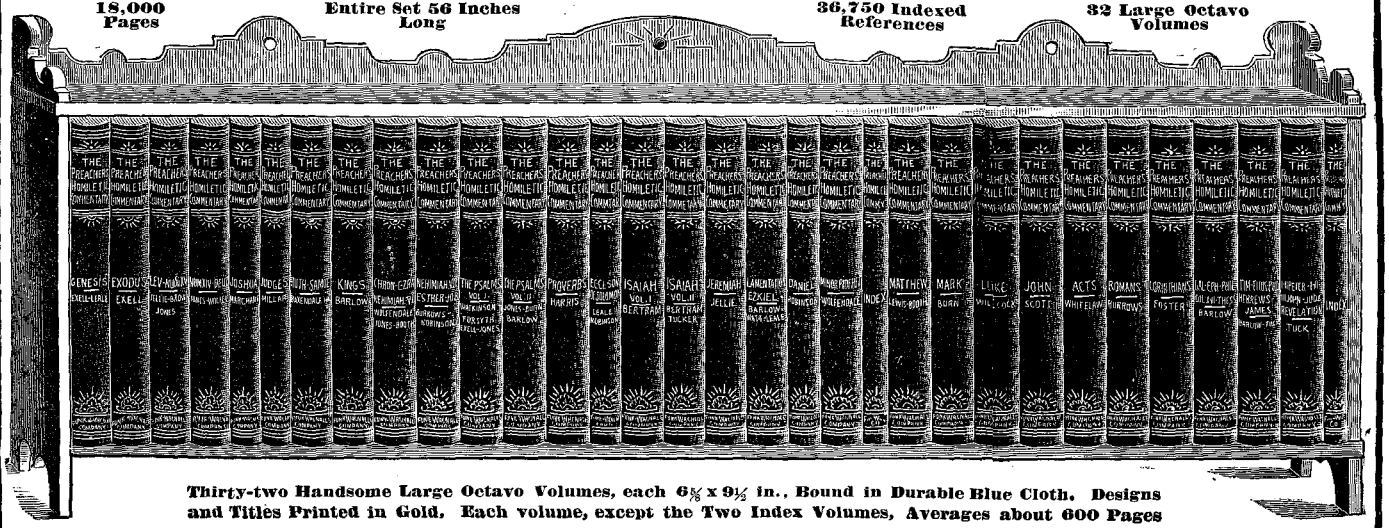

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### SENATE, PRESIDENT, AND SANTO DOMINGO.

SENATORIAL pique is thought by many papers to be the real cause of the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty giving our Government a "fiscal protectorate" over Santo Domingo. Many of the Senators are convinced that it was President Roosevelt's original intention to take charge of the Dominican finances without consulting the Senate at all; and they show their resentment by first amending the treaty almost past recognition, and then letting it lie over till the session next winter. One story has it that their first intention was to punish the President by radical amendments, but he smilingly acquiesced in all of them, so the only thing left to do was to kill the treaty or let it lie over, and the latter course was taken. Secretary Hay declares that "it was never for a moment contemplated that there would not be submitted to the United States Senate at the proper time for its consideration a protocol or treaty embodying the essential features of the agreement signed on January 21 at Santo Domingo City," and he adds that that agreement "was signed at that time for the purpose of meeting the requirements of certain political conditions at Santo Domingo to avert further disorder and bloodshed," and "the action of our representative in this respect was approved." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) remain unconvinced by this statement, however, and a number of Senators share their doubts. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which favors the treaty, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) which opposes it, agree in saying that the Republican majority in the Senate viewed the failure of the treaty with perfect complacency. Says *The Post's* correspondent:

"Republicans of the Senate were perfectly willing to lie down in the Santo Domingo fight. They could have ratified the treaty if they had desired, but instead they were only too glad to administer a rebuke to Roosevelt. The President holds that his schemes of tariff readjustment, railroad legislation, and reform in public land laws, which he is ready to press on Congress in an extra session, are largely, if not wholly, responsible for the Senate's attitude. The Senate is the Gibraltar stronghold of opposition to these and other Roosevelt policies. What could be better than to weaken his prestige now, with an extra session scheduled for October, when all the chance for the success of his policies depends on the popular enthusiasm for them? He might summon such popular support that the Senate would be compelled to yield in certain legislation, and the great special interests would have reason to feel disappointed in the agents whom they had put on guard here. The way to weaken Roosevelt for his extra session campaign is to break his influence with the country. A series of defeats in treaties affords an excellent opportunity for this, because the blame can so plausibly be attached to the Democrats. With the two-thirds rule, the responsibilities for defeat will be technically theirs."

"The failure of the treaty only postpones the day of intervention and prolongs and aggravates the difficulty," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and it believes that "we might better meet it now than when it will become much more perplexing." So, too, think the Washington *Star* (Rep.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), and the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.). The New York *Press* (Rep.), which delivers almost daily invectives against the Senate, says of the treaty failure:

"Any club to hit President Roosevelt is all right for the Senate to use. It is all the same to the Senators whether the blow hurts the cause of world peace, but leaves the President unharmed, or whether the blow puts the life of the Monroe Doctrine in danger if it is aimed at the head of the Senate's opponent.

"It is the same with the Santo Domingo treaty as with the arbitration treaties. The spirit in which the United States Senate smothers Mr. Hay's measure to protect the Monroe Doctrine in Santo Domingo is the 'anything-to-give-Roosevelt-a-black-eye' spirit. Superficially there is more or less a division on party lines, to fool the people some of the time. The Senate line-up on the arbitration treaties was too much of a give-away.

"But deep down in the evil hearts of the railroad and trust Senators is the wish to be revenged on the President for his stupendous effrontery in forcing them into a position where they will have to choose between suicidal service to those who hire them and response to the people's demand for release from serfdom to plutocracy. . . . . .

"But all the people can not be fooled by this clumsy Senate strategy even for a part of the time, and none for all of the time. If war ever comes with a European Power in Santo Domingo the United States Senate will be to blame, not President Roosevelt.

"And if war should come out of the Senate's criminal course in the Santo Domingo business it would be welcomed by the plutocracy as a last recourse to postpone the final reckoning of the people of the United States with syndicated railroad and trust extortion."

Turning to the papers that oppose the treaty, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that in this case the Senate "has rendered a great protective service to the nation"; and the New York *Herald* (Ind.) is glad to feel that "this sharp reproof administered to Mr. Roosevelt at the beginning of his term will contribute to cool the heyday in his blood, remind him that he is not yet dictator, but President, and that there are coordinate branches of the Government of this republic." Similar approval is voiced by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), and *Journal* (Dem.), the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), the Savannah *News* (Dem.), and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). The New York

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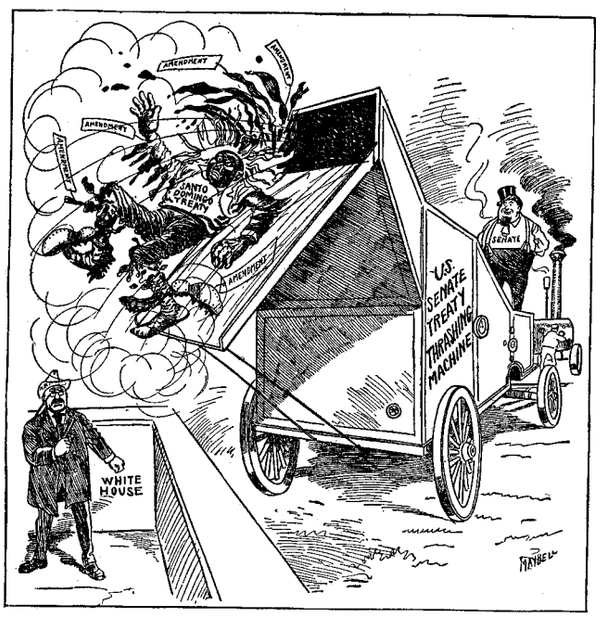
*World* (Dem.) disputes the allegation that the Senators shelved the treaty for spite. It says:

"While it is probably true that the Republican Senators could have forced the ratification of the treaty had they so desired, their




THRASHED!
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

refusal to do so can not be ascribed entirely to personal pique or a desire to rebuke Mr. Roosevelt, as some of the correspondents assert. The fact of the matter is that the whole Dominican affair was bungled by the President and his representatives from the start. One blunder has trodden on another's heels, so fast they followed. Explanations have tended rather to make matters worse than better, and the treaty as finally presented to the Senate was so clumsily and carelessly drawn that Senators openly expressed their astonishment at such diplomatic slovenliness.

"It has been apparent from the outset that there was no popular approval of Mr. Roosevelt's proposed fiscal-protectorate exper-

NURSE SENATE—"Now, who gave that youngster that stuff?"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

iment. Even the party organs damned the treaty with faint praise. The American people refused to take kindly to the idea of transforming the United States Government into a collection agency for the benefit of foreign creditors of Spanish-American republics. The whole undertaking was so obviously ill-advised and so evidently a product of the President's impulsiveness that it failed to command cordial support from any quarter."

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## AGITATION AGAINST JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN CALIFORNIA.

A WELL-DEFINED movement has been begun in California for the restriction of Japanese immigration, and the subject, which has been touched on lightly heretofore, is invested by the Pacific coast papers with as much importance as is attributed to the matter of Chinese immigration. The movement was started by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which, in daily editorials, dwelt upon the menace of the Japanese invasion to the business and social life of California. Governor Pardee, Lieutenant-Governor Anderson, and the State legislature have also joined in the movement. Both houses of the legislature have adopted resolutions calling the attention of the President and Congress to the subject, and demanding that action be taken without delay, by treaty or otherwise, "tending to limit within reasonable bounds and diminish in a marked degree the further immigration of Japanese laborers to the United States." It is pointed out in various newspapers that there are about 100,000 Japanese in the United States, and that, of these, only about 8,000 have landed in San Francisco from 1901 to 1904; but it is feared that the end of the Russo-Japanese War will throw a million or more men on their own resources. Therefore an influx of Japanese, mostly coolies in search of work, is expected on the western coast of the United States. Even now from Hawaii comes the report that the Japanese are likely to overrun that island if Americans do not take steps to prevent it, and San Francisco papers state that steamship agents are in Hawaii to deplete the plantations in order to fill contracts made in the United States.

The problem "contains as much of menace as the matter of Chinese immigration ever did," declares the Santa Clara (Cal.) *Journal;* and the Hanford (Cal.) *Sentinel* remarks that "the Chinese question was one great bone of contention, but it was a fish bone compared to what the Japanese question soon will be to the white man's home and the white man's occupation here in this country if measures are not taken to limit the inflow of the Asiatics." The San Francisco *Argonaut* says the people on the Pacific coast will have to fight the battle alone, since "we shall not be able at the present time to impose our beliefs about Japanese exclusion upon the people of the nation—80,000,000 of them—who have been carefully educated to believe the Jap a charming little hero." The San Francisco *Chronicle* points out that certain industries are passing into the hands of the Japanese, and that Japanese gang labor is displacing white labor in certain districts by underbidding it. If the process is continued there is going to be trouble sooner or later in the form of race riots and acts of violence. "With no idle mouths to feed," says *The Chronicle*, "they herd in old shacks, and can exist and lay up money where white men with families to support would starve." The same paper goes on to say:

"The issue involves the entire structure and character of American society, and concerns the manual laborer not one whit more than others. We in California already see this to be true. To the Eastern people, not in close touch with Oriental labor, it will not be so apparent. They must be made to see it by the most impressive presentation which we can make. Sufficient has already occurred here to make it plain that if Japanese immigration is unchecked it is only a question of time when our rural population will be Japanese, our rural civilization Japanese, and the white population hard pressed in our cities and towns. The Chinese were faithful laborers and did not buy land. The Japanese are unfaithful laborers and do buy land. There is all the difference in the world. They are driving their stakes in our fruit-growing districts, where they intend to stay and possess the land. The people

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of California are determined that they shall do neither. And we are prepared to take that stand and insist upon it, regardless of the consequences to our fruit industry, our sugar-beet industry, or any other industry. What work can not be done without Oriental labor, that work must go unperformed. Our fruit industries are important. Our land, our homes, and our civilization are far more important. And they are in danger."

There are, however, some papers on the coast which ridicule the idea of a Japanese invasion. "The arrival of thousands every month at the port of New York, out of the byways and the muck of Europe," says the Alameda (Cal.) *Argus*, "is to us greatly more dangerous than the coming of the Japs from the other direction." The editor of *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco) refers to *The Chronicle's* crusade as being inspired by race-prejudice. He says:

"Strange to relate, the Asiatic alone gets belabored by *The Chronicle*, and nothing is said as to the Italians and other nationalities that have come into California during recent years, hundreds of them to every ten of the Asiatics, and have crowded the native-born American out of many a place and many a coveted opportunity.

"We are in favor of protecting our own native-born population from all foreign encroachments that tend to make conditions worse than they are now. We do not wish to see the standard of living lowered, but raised. But we do not, however, believe in discrimination. Let us have immigration laws that will keep out the undesirable of other nationalities as well as those of China and Japan.

"One of our readers, a man whom we highly esteem, wrote us from Southern California a few weeks ago that he feared it would be necessary for him to go back East in order to make a living, because of the coming of the Japanese into the orange picking and packing work.

"But from what we know of the situation in the East we do not see how his condition could be bettered by such a removal.

"There is the other side to the Japanese labor question on this coast, upon which *The Chronicle* has not touched. There are good and able men who claim that the fruit industry of California demands this labor. They will not sit idly by while is sounded the slogan, 'Whatever else may happen, the Japanese must go.'

"By all means let us protect the laboring man, but let us not be so senseless as to kill the fowl that lays the golden egg, even if it be not a very large egg. In this respect, certainly, something is better than nothing."

## SELLING WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

A SPECIAL committee of the Utah legislature, in a report on the conduct of the State's commission to the St. Louis Exposition, alleges a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the officials in the matter of "awards" and "prize ribbons." The report declares that the so-called awards of medals and ribbons to so-called successful exhibitors constitute an "immense and gigantic fraud, with President Francis standing as sponsor for and approving the same." The awards, it is alleged, were not based on supreme merit, but were sold for sums ranging from $500 to $20,000. The Washington *Star* and *Times*, the Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Press*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the Philadelphia *Telegraph* regard these charges as serious, and urge that the matter be investigated further. "This is the assertion of so scandalous a thing in the conduct of an exposition under Federal control," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "that the authorities should not rest until it is probed to the very bottom"; and the Washington *Times* remarks: "The exposition was directed by men of repute, above any chicanery or fraud. Such grafting as may have been done, if any, must be ascribed to underlings ready to betray the officials who had trusted them. These will either welcome the opportunity to explain or have to accept the verdict that they are afraid to explain." The report, which was submitted to the Utah legislature on March 11, reads, in part, as follows:

"We are convinced, from the result of our investigation, that the people have been deceived and have been led to believe that the awards received represented real merit of exhibits offered, while in fact they were nothing but a mock and a fraud, issued by a straw incorporation for the sole purpose of being sold to be used in a commercial way as advertising matter. . . . . .

"We met one of the agents, a Mr. Page, who was employed specially to sell on commission these awards. He showed us one award which was issued as superior over all others, which he assured us that, as agent for 'the St. Louis official award ribbon committee, by authority of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,' he had sold for $500 and received his commission thereon. He also showed us another official ribbon award which he had sold, and declared to us that the person to whom he had sold it had never had an exhibit in the fair at all. He also declared that the National Cash Register Company had paid as much as $20,000 for these so-called official awards, to be used expressly for the purpose

THE POPULAR PORTRAIT PAINTER.

STANDARD OIL TRUST—"Really, young man, you have made an excellent likeness. I wouldn't mind sitting to you myself."

—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

AN OBJECT OF CHARITY.

GARFIELD—"Of course I investigated, uncle. I asked him if he was poor and honest, and he said he was."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

## MR. GARFIELD'S EFFORTS CARICATURED.

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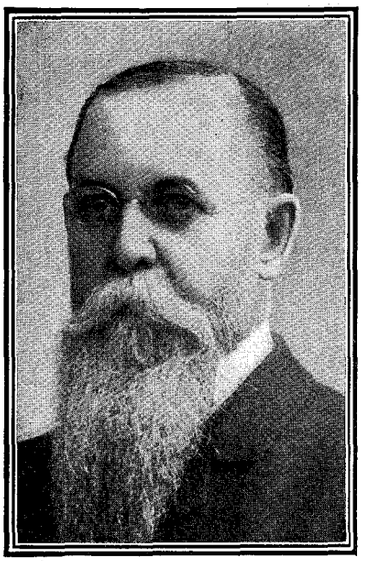
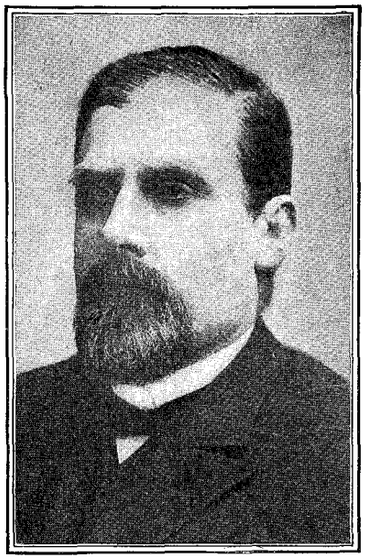
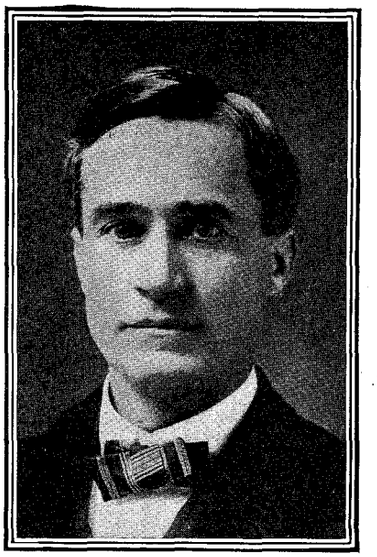


SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Involved in the Oregon land scandal.



CONGRESSMAN BINGER HERMANN,
The land commissioner whose objections to the deals were overcome by Senator Mitchell.



CONGRESSMAN J. N. WILLIAMSON,
Under indictment.

of advertising the business of said company. He informed us further that there were many more awards that he had sold, as well as great numbers sold by other agents.

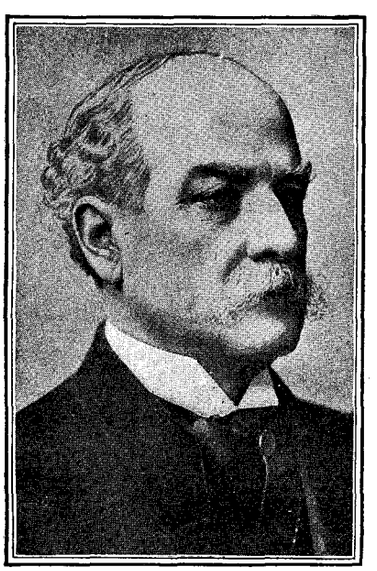
"We visited the office of the 'St. Louis official award ribbon committee, by authority of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,' in the Demenil Building, and found that the representative in charge was on hand and ready to do business by selling additional awards, altho the exposition had closed months ago."

## STEALING OREGON LAND.

A GRAPHIC description of the alleged methods used by numerous Oregonians of high and low degree to bunco the Government out of millions of acres of land is given by E. W. Wright, a Portland, Ore., correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. The Government's investigation of these land frauds has been attracting national attention and men of national prominence have been dragged into the affair. At present, under indictment and charged with complicity in these frauds in Oregon, are United States Senator John H. Mitchell, Congressmen Binger Hermann and J. N. Williamson, State Senators George C. Brownell and F. P. Mays, United States District Attorney John Hall, ex-Surveyor General Henry Meldrum and scores of others. "Where and when these frauds began," says Mr. Wright, "is a matter that has not yet been traced, and where the trouble will all end is something too problematical for even the 'seventh son of a seventh daughter.'"

The exposures promise to involve Washington, California, Idaho, and perhaps other States.

The four principal schemes used are summarized as follows by Mr. Wright: first, swindling the Government by fraudulent surveys made on the application of fictitious individuals; second, securing by perjured testimony title to worthless lands which were then exchanged by an adroit system for good land; third, "the acquisition of large tracts of land by corporations or their agents, by means of 'stool pigeons' who, on perjured testimony, secured title to the land and immediately turned it over to the parties who supplied the money"; fourth, "fencing of government land by big corporations owning large tracts adjoining that which they fenced, and which they used to the exclusion of bona fide settlers." The methods in "lieu land frauds" were much the same in all cases, and one will suffice as an example. Mr. Wright gives an extended account of the famous "seven-eleven" (township 11, south range 7 east) cases, which caused the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann. Mr. Wright says:



SECRETARY HITCHCOCK,
Who is unearthing the Oregon land frauds. "The whitewash brush has no place in his equipment," says the New York *Sun*.

"'Seven-eleven,' lying upon the summit of the Cascade Mountains, was about as poor a section of land as could be found in the State, but it suited the purpose of McKinley, Puter *et al.*, and they filed homestead claims on that land with all of the eagerness that they would have displayed had it been rich enough to grow beans. Some of these filings were made by the real people, notably Frank Walgomot, Mrs. Emma Watson, Maud Witte, and a few others, but the great bulk of the claims were filed by people who never existed except in the minds of Puter, McKinley *et al.* To facilitate the business of the land offices, United States commissioners are permitted to receive filings and take final proofs. The fictitious settlers in 'seven-eleven' all made proof before United States Commissioner Marie Ware at Eugene, Ore., a talented young lady who had fallen heir to the office by the death of her father, who was for many years commissioner for that district. According to the evidence that has been introduced, Miss Ware became an ally of the land sharks very early in the game, and she rushed their filings on to Washington with great despatch.

"As soon as possible after the filings were made the 'homesteaders' of 'seven-eleven' commuted—that is, instead of remaining on the land five years and then proving up without paying for the land, they paid a fee of $1.25 per acre to United States Commissioner Ware, and she sent the papers to the local land office from which they were sent on to Washington for patent. When this first batch of 'seven-eleven' commuters' filings reached the office of Binger Hermann, then United States Land Commissioner at Washington, he despatched Clark Loomis, a special

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agent, to Oregon to examine the land and see that all was well. Mr. Loomis made a very favorable report, which, it afterward developed, cost McKinley, Puter *et al.*, a good round sum per claim. Hermann was still suspicious, and Special Agent Ormsby was sent over the trail to the 'seven-eleven' country, only to return with the same pleasing story that was related by Loomis, the only difference, if there was any, being due to the decreased size of the subsidy forthcoming. All of this investigation caused delay, and as no lieu land script would be issued until a patent was granted, Puter, one of the chief conspirators, set out for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Emma Watson. He carried a letter from State Senator F. P. Mays to United States Senator Mitchell, requesting Mitchell to do what he could to expedite the issuance of patents to the lands. He introduced Mrs. Watson as a hard-working woman who had invested her savings in these claims, and stated that unless she could secure patents to the lands she would be ruined.

"Puter also states that he paid Senator Mitchell two one thousand dollar bills, on receipt of which Mitchell went at once to the office of Land Commissioner Hermann and urged him to rush the filings to patent. The commissioner still demurred, but Mitchell finally won him over, and when Puter returned to Oregon he and his associates were the possessors of patents to several thousand acres of land that was worthless for all purposes except the production of script. These lands were sold at a high figure to Frederick Kribs, representing C. A. Smith and the Pilsburys of Minneapolis. Kribs immediately took script for his holdings and filed on valuable timber lands in Southern Oregon. . . . . .

"It would be an impossibility to determine even approximately

## HOT SHOT IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

RUSSIA will find that the price of peace has gone up considerably in the past few weeks.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IT may console the Russians to know that Secretary Hay limited the war zone to Manchuria.—*The Washington Post.*

IF it is not too late, will Kuropatkin specify which sea it was he proposed to drive the Jap army into?—*The Washington Post.*

ROZHDESTVENSKY is in position to claim credit for having lost less than any other Russian commander.—*The New York American.*

ST. PETERSBURG reports that part of the Russian army was saved. Probably the part that remained at home.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MAXIME GORKY is to be banished from Russia. It is difficult to see how that can be looked upon as hard luck.—*The New York American.*

IT is settled that there is a yellow peril for those who travel 6,000 miles to stir it up.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PERHAPS it was Kuropatkin's idea to draw the Japanese on to Moscow or St. Petersburg and then give them mob medicine.—*The Nashville American.*

IF the Czar is really desirous of tiring Japan out financially he might turn all his troops over to the enemy for maintenance as prisoners of war.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CONSIDERED in the light of past events, the Russians could scarcely be blamed for considering an escape from the Japs in the light of a victory.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is said that when General Kuropatkin left St. Petersburg to take charge of the Russian army in Manchuria he boastingly remarked: "Peace will be dictated in Tokyo, remember that." It looks as if that would be so.—*The Burlington Hawkeye.*

ONE would think that Russia needed peace a good deal more than prestige in its business just at present.—*The Chicago News.*

JAPAN is doing its share toward vindicating Russia's assertion that the war will go ahead as usual.—*The Washington Star.*

THE Czar will do the handsome thing by his people if he sends all the grand dukes out to command armies.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

THE Japs are surely tough. They "fell upon Jochwengghauptsze" yesterday, but got up and went on just the same.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE Czar was proved to be right a month ago when he prophesied that "a sweeping and glorious victory is imminent."—*The Detroit Journal.*

THERE is no prospect that there will be any row in the Russian Congress over the return to Japan of the captured battle-flags.—*The Washington Post.*

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

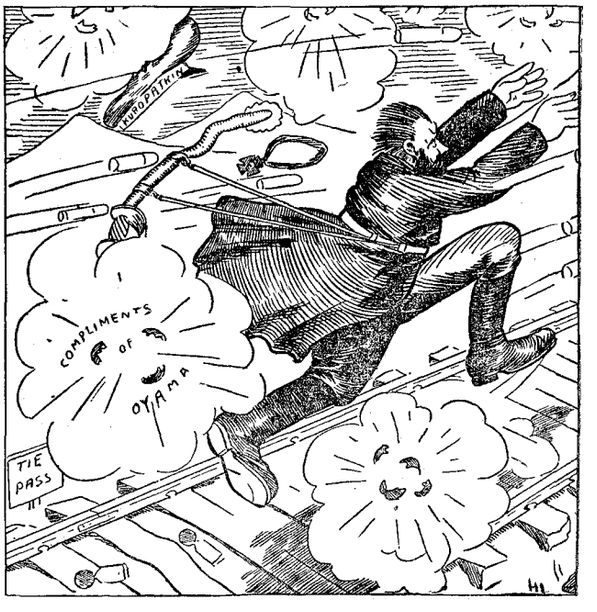
THE Russian general who has real presence of mind seems to be Gripenberg. He got out of Manchuria about six weeks ago.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

IF the Czar wanted at Mukden a man that would hold out forever, why didn't he put Niedringhaus, of Missouri, in command?—*The New York Evening Mail.*

IF the Czar sends out a second army his safest plan will be to halt it at a half-way point and dare the Japanese to come and meet it.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PROBABLY there never was a military movement that achieved a more astounding success than that of General Kuropatkin when he started northward for the purpose of luring on those Japanese generals.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*




THE ONLY TIE PASS KUROPATKIN IS ABLE TO TAKE.
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune.*

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how much land the Government has been swindled out of by the methods followed in the cases herein described, but in the aggregate the value could run into the millions. As yet the operations of the big railroad companies who 'scripped' land by thousands of acres while the smaller operators were gobbling it by quarter sections, have not been very closely investigated, and they perhaps never will be. There are also thousands of acres that have been secured by methods slightly 'shady,' and yet not enough so to warrant prosecution. The land laws of the Government have always offered a premium on thievery and dishonesty, by presenting to every one the opportunity of securing at a charge of $1.25 to $2.50 per acre land for which there was a strong demand at $10 to $25 per acre. The unearthing of the gigantic frauds that have been made possible by such lax, foolish laws is only another case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. There will be no more land frauds of consequence in Oregon, for there is nothing left to steal."

Secretary Hitchcock's quiet but relentless prosecution of these cases is treated thus by the New York *Sun:*

"The management of our public land system, in some of its local operations, has been styled a carnival of fraud. The fraudulent processes date back about six years. For about half of that time the quiet man in Washington, with the courage and the self-control to ignore the carping and the attacks of the offenders, has camped relentlessly on the trail. His achievements have not been advertised in glaring newspaper headlines. He has not run a-tilt, with sounding trumpets, at a supposed mountain only to make public confession that it was, after all, only a mole hill. Grimly and steadily he has made up his case. How far it may yet go, how many more or who else may be caught in the meshes, can not be said.

"Secretary Hitchcock has done his work, and is still doing it, with an honesty and fidelity which should give him high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. As the Springfield *Republican* says, 'Secretary Hitchcock has made good.'"

The San Francisco *Argonaut* says of Senator Mitchell's downfall:

"'It is the end'—that is the simple heading which the *Oregonian* places over its editorial leader which comments upon the evidence of Judge Tanner, which unmistakably points to the guilt of Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, in fraudulently receiving money for his public services. Yes, it is the end. Only a few weeks ago, this aged Senator, hoary of head and white of beard, on the floor of the Senate solemnly denied, with sobs and tears, that he was guilty of the charges against him. To-day it is quite clear that John H. Mitchell is not only a consummate actor, but that at length his ultimate downfall is at hand. His career is without parallel in American politics. For forty years he has been the master of the Republican party in Oregon. Revolts innumerable against his domination have been attempted, but they have always failed."

## MUTUALIZING THE EQUITABLE.

"THE Equitable scandal has clouded the prospects of every life-insurance corporation in this country," declares the New York *Evening Post*, a journal that can not be accused of sensationalism. The unanimous agreement of the mutualization committee of the Equitable upon a plan for giving the policy-holders a voice in the election of the directors is, therefore, a matter of no small importance. On Tuesday of last week this committee, consisting of James W. Alexander, Cornelius N. Bliss, T. De Witt Cuyler, Chauncey M. Depew, James H. Hyde, Valentine P. Snyder, and Gage E. Tarbell, unanimously resolved, according to their report, "to recommend to the board of directors that the charter of the society be forthwith amended so as to confer upon the policy-holders the right to elect a majority of the board of directors, namely, twenty-eight out of fifty-two," and they add that 'such action was taken with the express consent and approval of Mr. Hyde as the representative of the majority of the capital stock of the society." The New York *Tribune* and *Times* think that the adoption of this plan will dispel every cloud from the sky of the company. "There is every reason to believe that the results will be lasting and salutary," says *The Tribune;* and *The Times* believes that "the continued prosperity of the Equitable Society is assured by the adoption of a plan which makes certain the intrusting of its management to a governing body of the highest capacity, and the interests of stockholders and policy-holders have been conciliated in a manner that promises future relations of entire harmony."

The so-called "Policy-holders' Committee," however, fails to share this rosy view, and has adopted a resolution calling for the immediate election of the twenty-eight directors to be chosen by the policy-holders, who would ordinarily be chosen in four years, at the rate of seven each year. A member of this committee is quoted as saying:

"While the factions of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander managed to agree on a plan that would gradually mutualize the company, it does not seem to us that Mr. Hyde's absolute control would be endangered by the changes they suggest. At the end of four years, it is true, the policy-holders would choose twenty-eight directors, and the Hyde stock would elect only twenty-four, but in the interval Mr. Hyde would be supreme. Before the 'mutualization' had been realized, he could remove from their positions all the men now associated with the Alexander faction, thus obtaining entire control of the agencies and acquiring a position that would make it easy for him to secure proxies from policy-holders."

The New York *Sun's* suspicions are aroused by the willingness with which "the controlling stockholders" make these concessions without indemnification. It remarks:

"The question which is likely to occur to the minds of the advocates of real mutualization is whether the willingness of the controlling stockholders to waive the matter of indemnification indicates that they think they are surrendering nothing that is really valuable to them; or, again, whether they consider that the proposed extension of the process of mutualization over four years by the gradual election, in bunches of seven, of the twenty-eight policy-holder directors, offers indemnification enough in the shape of the continued satisfaction of absolute power during the four-year period, and the enjoyment for that much longer of opportunities like the opportunities of the past."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives some figures showing "the extraordinary growth of the business of life insurance in this country in the last thirty years, and its tendency to concentrate in a few large companies." The assets of all the life-insurance companies in the country grew from $387,000,000, in 1874, to $1,056,000,000, in 1894, and $2,226,000,000, in 1903. *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"Suppose these huge assets should double again in the next ten years and their investment should increase proportionately in the securities of great corporations, still tending toward a controlling influence in financial institutions. The growth of the past has been attained by various enterprising methods, liberal advertising, and ingenious use of circulars, energetic and skilful agents stimulated by liberal commissions, and different forms of policy presenting life insurance as an enticing method of profitable investment. Perhaps one inducement for the energy and enterprise displayed in extending the business to such proportions may lie in the power acquired through concentrated control of such vast resources, but would that inducement be sufficient if the power was to be exercised solely in the interest of policy-holders for whose benefit these funds are nominally held in trust? Is there no personal gain for the managers who hold the relation of trustees in the opportunities for using what must include a great surplus over the actual requirements of a sound administration of insurance on the mutual principle? Little is known about the details of exploiting and syndicate operations, of subsidiary corporations, and of loans in building and industrial schemes, in which these rapidly accumulating resources play a part; but there have been many reports and suspicions which are not altogether reassuring in regard to the strictly fiduciary character of the administration of these funds. It is a question whether there should not be some limitation upon these accumulations of assets, more specific prescriptions in regard to their investment, a clearer distinction between

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what is necessary to meet current requirements and what is properly surplus or reserve; and there seems to be no doubt that there ought to be more enlightening publicity of accounts and greater certainty in enforcing the responsibility of trustees, or directors, and officers in their relation to policy-holders and to the public at large."

## LOOKING FOR PEACE.

JUST as the high officials in St. Petersburg were explaining that Russia would defeat Japan by wearing that nation out financially, the news came that the French bankers had told Russia that further loans can not be obtained in that quarter. "This refusal may be as bad a defeat for Russia as the disaster at Mukden," says the New York *Evening Mail*, and most of the American press fail to see how the terrible losses in Manchuria, the difficulty of obtaining funds, and the popular resistance to conscription can mean anything but peace. "Another general mobilization," says a St. Petersburg despatch, "might set the country in flames." The St. Petersburg officials aver that the French loan is merely postponed, and announce that they will raise $120,000,000 by an internal loan, but *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that the latter announcement "is not to be taken too seriously." M. Witte is reported as saying that Russia "can afford to suffer a defeat in Manchuria, but not one in Paris." And Lord Rothschild, in speaking of the French bankers' reasons for refusing the loan, makes the striking statement that "the French know that to continue the war means a revolution in Russia, and that to cease it now under the present conditions means a revolution."

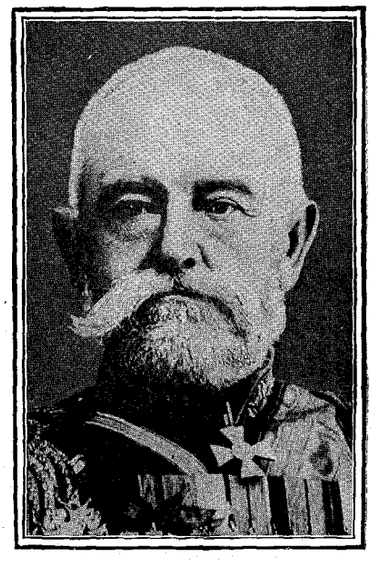
Count Cassini declares that "Russia will assemble another army mightier than before, and with that army she will settle the issue"; but our papers regard such talk as deceptive. "Russia will eventually accept Japan's terms simply because she must," thinks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "and the probability is that even while a game of bluff is being played in public, tentative inquiries looking toward peace are already secretly under way." Many remark that Japan is already in possession of most of the territory under controversy, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* believes that the mooted Russian plan of withdrawing into Siberia and playing a waiting game "would cost Russia more than to make peace now." It adds: "By negotiations at this juncture she might reasonably hope to save Vladivostok and the railway line thereto, while if she should abandon them under the pretext of continued war she might find it hard to get them back again by a more distant treaty." The Cleveland *Leader*, on the other hand, observes:

"It must be remembered that for Russia to make peace now, and in the face of continued disaster, unrelieved by a single gleam of successful military prowess, would be to kill, for a generation at least, all hope of territorial acquisition to the empire, and, more than that, would mean absolute relinquishment of occupation of portions of Manchuria in which hundreds of millions of rubles have been spent.

"It need not surprise any one if Japan demands, as a condition precedent to peace, evacuation by Russia of Vladivostok and Harbin, as well as the undisputed cession of the island of Saghalien, acquiescence in Japanese supremacy in Korea and in the Liao-Tung peninsula, with further solemn obligation not to pursue a dominant course in Chinese diplomacy or to interfere with the Japanese in their efforts for an alliance with their neighbors to the westward.

"Dire as is the dilemma with which the Russian autocracy is confronted, it is not to be presumed that the horn of peace will be chosen when it means such absolute defeat and reversal of a policy that is not only ingrown in governmental circles, but has met the approval of such subjects as are intelligent enough to understand it."

The future of Asia is being discussed as if the war were already over. "A new era of Asiatic history has begun," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and several of our papers are talking of an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" by which the Japanese will protect that continent from further foreign encroachments. Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, said the other day that the Japanese intend to expel us from the Philippines, and "the United States will have to sell the islands or fight to keep them"; and while most of our papers do not take this alarming forecast seriously, the Springfield *Republican* thinks that the announcement of an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" by Japan would afford us a splendid opportunity to grant independence to the Philippines and retire from the islands, "accompanied by the assurance that a strong power, and the greatest of Oriental powers, was left as the protector of the first Oriental republic." The New York *World* approves the bruited doctrine thus:



GENERAL LINEVITCH,
Who succeeds Kuropatkin as commander of the Russian forces.

"The Japanese have not performed prodigies of valor and loaded themselves with a burden of debt which will remain to plague babes yet unborn merely to preserve Korea or to rid their Chinese neighbors of troublesome trespassers in Manchuria.

"Japan is now in a position to maintain in effect that the nations of Eastern Asia 'are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' The doctrine need not be, as our Monroe Doctrine is not, retroactive. Great Britain and Germany may hug their privileges at Wei-hai-wei and Kiaochow. Shanghai may remain part foreign and part native. The 'open door' need not close in the treaty ports, but there the process is likely to stop. The dismemberment or China is indefinitely postponed. Japan must hereafter be reckoned with as a great power and the dominant influence in Eastern Asia.

"And why not? Whatever may be said for white aggression upon the savage races of Africa and America, there is no excuse for overturning ancient civilizations like that of China. In India the mischief is done, with increasing famine as an interesting result. There it will probably stop, leaving the vigorous northern races to work out their own problems, which is their natural right.

"Japan will not be friendless in this program; but friendless or not, there is no combination of powers that is likely to challenge a policy of claiming an Asia for Asiatics."

The Hartford *Times*, in the following editorial, expresses its sympathy for the Russian people:

"It is impossible for an American not to feel a profound sympathy with the Russian people in the hour of their humiliation. For the grand dukes and the official bureaucracy we have no sympathy. Their selfishness and inhumanity is the root of the trouble. But there is a Russian people, dumb, unorganized, and inarticulate it may be, but still a people of many fine qualities, whose sons are being maimed and killed on the plains of Manchuria, not in defense of their country, but on a foreign soil as a result of the wanton attempt of their Government to extend its power over the empire of China. It would be an insult to suggest to the Russian people that 'good may somehow be the final goal of ill,' that perhaps in the end they may be accorded by their masters some elementary political rights as an outcome of the war now bringing grief to so many humble homes. Parents can not be reconciled to the loss of their children by any such remote considerations. The peasant's sons 'go to the East and they do not come back.' That is all he knows about it. They are lost, and the parents have not even the consolation of feeling that their children have died for their country. Human affections are as strong in Russia as elsewhere, and the burden of hopeless grief that is resting on that country is unbearable to the imagination."

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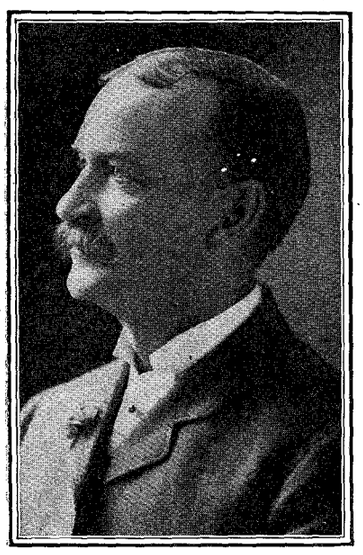
## THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

COLORADO is receiving suggestions of a political housecleaning from the newspapers that comment on the gubernatorial contest that has just ended in a peculiar compromise. By this compromise James H. Peabody, the Republican candidate, was seated, on the understanding that he would immediately resign, making way for Jesse F. McDonald, the Republican Lieutenant-Governor, which he did, after holding the office one day, March 17. The affair is "infamous," declares the New York *World* (Dem.); and the New York *Globe* (Rep.) calls it "one of the most disgusting in recent American politics." These denunciations arise from the wholesale allegations and proofs of fraud that have marked the contest. When Governor Adams was elected last November, the Republicans immediately claimed that his plurality of 9,774 votes was due to fraud, and on January 17 the legislature, which is Republican, named an investigation committee consisting of eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats. Charges of gross fraud were made by both sides, and fourteen of the Republican members of the committee signed a report declaring Peabody elected, while the nine Democrats declared that the Peabody claim was not sustained.



JAMES H. PEABODY,
Who was Governor of Colorado St. Patrick's Day.

The Republican defection from Peabody which was thus shown in the committee also appeared in the legislature, and when Senator Alexander (Rep.) proposed that the legislature declare the election void and seat McDonald, it was resolved to ask the opinion of the State Supreme Court on the scheme. The court decided adversely, however, and the Peabody managers were confronted with a compact entered into by twenty-two Republican members who had determined not to vote for Peabody. Then the plan was devised for seating Peabody on the understanding that he would resign, and even with this understanding ten Republicans voted with the Democrats, the vote standing 55 to 41. During the contest charges of bribery and jobbery have been rife around the capitol. The New York *Times* (Dem.) remarks: "A Republican report in favor of a Republican candidate that nevertheless fails to receive the solid support of any Republican body to which it is submitted offers so astonishing an exception to the almost unvarying story of electoral contests in this country, that the inference of uncommonly flagrant partizan chicanery in the investigation is fully warranted."

The Denver *News* (Dem.) calls the unseating of Adams a "steal," a "crime," and a "high-handed and ruthless act of a blindly partizan majority." The Pueblo *Chieftain* (Rep.), after a careful examination of the election returns, county by county, concedes the election of Adams and denounces the attempt of the Peabody coterie to reverse the will of the people. It says further:

"The original Peabody claim was that more than 100 precincts should be thrown out as a whole, and that 28,500 voters of the State should be disfranchised in order to give Peabody an apparent plurality in the remaining precincts. The evidence presented before the contest committee was utterly insufficient to establish this claim, and all the arguments of all the lawyers of the State could not have supplied the lack of evidence.

"But when the leading attorney for the contestant boldly threw off the mask and told the Republican members of the assembly that they were not bound by the law or the evidence, that their action was to be a political action, and that his argument upon the evidence would be for the benefit of those highly moral Republicans that required a preponderance of evidence to guide their actions, he set the case before the assembly in its true light, and made it impossible for any intelligent citizen of the State to have any remaining doubts as to what the Peabody conspirators expected to do."

The Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.) declares that "after a careful consideration of the evidence adduced by both sides, and the legal precedents bearing on the case, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that James H. Peabody was lawfully elected." And so thinks the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), the chief Peabody organ, which adds: "Great tho the expense of the contest is, the people will think the money well spent if it results in breaking up the Democratic machine and crushing the Big Mitt. To get rid of a corrupt organization which has defied the will of the people and prostituted our elections for years will be a victory worth all it may cost and thousands of dollars more." *The Republican* gave the following interesting advice to the legislators to guide them in deciding how to vote:

"The feeble-minded pretense that a member of the legislature is free to vote with the opposition whenever he pleases, will not stand for a moment. A private citizen has a perfect right to vote with any party that may suit him, because he is a free agent and not the chosen representative of others. But a member of the legislature is a trustee for his constituents and his party, and is bound in honor to administer the trust reposed in him in accordance with the terms upon which it was granted."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UP to date the principal digging by the Panama Canal Commission has been into the United States Treasury.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

IN the course of time maybe the Standard Oil Company will contend the States are in a combine to restrain its trade.—*The Dallas News.*

IF that great revival in Philadelphia is permanent in its results it ought to considerably reduce the vote at the next election.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

THE Denver *Republican* wants to know "What is the Senate for?" About everything except what the President is for.—*The Washington Post.*

THE only thing that the Senate does not amend is the Scripture that Dr. Hale recites in the morning, and there is no telling when it will fall to on that.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE Pennsylvania legislature is having a warm discussion over the Phulhl bill. Some of the other legislatures have the same measure up, altho they spell it differently.—*The Washington Post.*

THE French Antarctic expedition did not reach the pole, but it found such an encouraging lot of difficulties in the way that other expeditions will, doubtless, follow soon.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ADMINISTRATION supporters can prove that the building of more battle-ships does not mean war, because they can not get men enough to man the vessels already in commission.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is understood that the Standard Oil Company is much agitated at the prospect of having its lack of profits and steady losses laid bare by the merciless hand of Commissioner Garfield.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PRESIDENT THWING, of Western Reserve University, deplores the lack of big men in college work. This won't make so much difference, however, if the rules providing for a more open game go into effect.—*The Ohio State Journal.*

A COLORADO man raised a sugar beet last year weighing forty-three pounds. This has escaped general attention hitherto, on account of one or two other things Colorado was busily engaged in raising last year.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THERE is no doubt that the people would be glad to accede to the President's demand for a bigger navy if he could give any assurance of his ability to get the Senate to take a sea trip some day when general target practise was going on.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

MR. JOHN BARRETT is offering $225 in prizes to college men who will furnish the best essays on the relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics. Mr. Barrett knows that the problem may just as well be given up if the college boys can not solve it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

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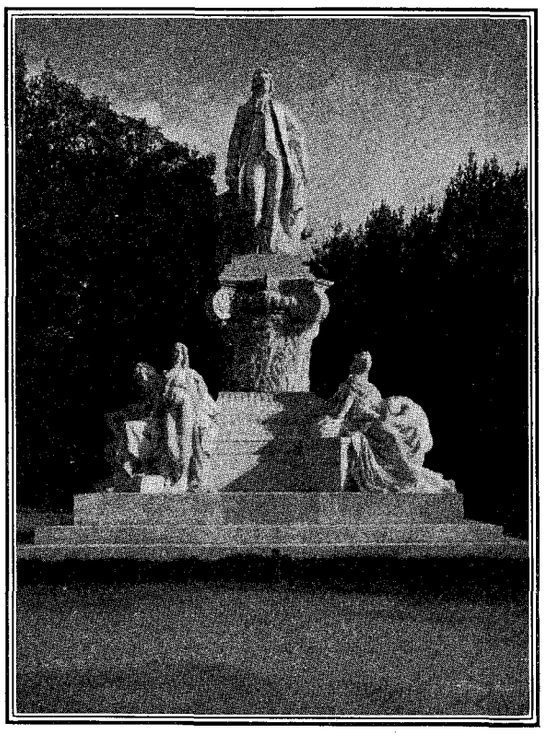
## LETTERS AND ART.

### EDITING A PAPER IN RUSSIA.

NEWSPAPERS in Russia are divided into two classes—those that are subject to the "previous censorship," and those that are not. The former can print nothing without the censor's approval, while the latter are supposed to enjoy a fair degree of freedom. The theory is that if they publish matter or comment objectionable to the Government, the Ministry of the Interior either "warns" them or, if the offense be serious, suspends them for a specified term, if not permanently, or prohibits their street sales or the printing of advertisements by them.

Several days ago Mirsky's successor, Minister Bouliguine, suspended two St. Petersburg dailies, *Nasha Jiza* and *Nashi Dui*, for their "pernicious" and seditious editorials on current affairs. These papers were among the most outspoken and liberal in the Russian capital, but the minister's action came as a great shock, for of late all the papers have been remarkably bold and candid, thanks to the relaxation of the press laws by Prince Mirsky.

Quite *apropos* is a satirical sketch just published by the *Novoye Vremya*, the most opportunist of the great papers, describing the woes of the editor whose paper is *not*, nominally, subject to the previous censorship, and who, as the public believes, can print anything he likes at the risk of subsequent measures of discipline. Part of this sketch is translated below:



THE NEW GOETHE MONUMENT IN ROME,
Presented to the city by the German Emperor.

Scene. Office of the editor of a "great" political and literary and popular daily. The editor is gloomy and has a weary, resigned air. His secretary stands beside him and submits "copy" for next day's paper.

"Here is an item on a conference of workmen employed in the X factory."

"Send it to the governor-general for examination," says the editor, dryly.

"Here is an account of the meeting of the city council."

"To the censor of the mayor!"

"An article on the carrying capacity of the Siberian Railroad."

"To the military censor."

"A report of the zemstvo meeting of this province."

"To the governor for examination."

"Some illustrations for our supplement."

"To the different censors, according to the character of the illustrations."

"Here is an item about a scandal in a justice court."

"Kill it; the mayor has asked by telephone to make no reference to the affair."

At this moment the doorkeeper enters and says that the "general bureau on the press" wants to talk to the editor on the 'phone. The editor takes up the receiver, listens and says to his secretary: "Make a note to the effect that we are not to reprint the item about that flogging case in the school." Then, dropping the receiver, "What else have you got?"

"A letter from the Ural about a disease that 'looks like'——"

"To the censor of the plague commission."

"A telegram from Oriel about cholera——"

"To the censor of the medical department."

"Here is a communication from A. on the zemstvo meeting there; the local censor's O. K. is on the article."

"Not enough; send it to the Interior Ministry."

"An article on labor unions in Switzerland——"

"Let me have it; will look it over. By the way, let me see the bound volume of ministerial circulars. Come to think of it, there is something in one of those confidential circulars about such things."

The secretary retires; but returns shortly, greatly agitated. "I can not find the volume of circulars, sir," he says; "can not imagine what became of it."

The editor is stunned. He grows pale, then red. "What, in the name of Satan, do you mean? Do you wish to cut my throat? How can I edit a paper without the book of circulars? Can I carry them all in my head? Now, what *shall* we do?"

The doorkeeper enters and brings a fresh circular from the general press bureau of the ministry. The editor sighs. "What? Another one? Good heavens!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### GOETHE AS AN EGOTIST.

"I BELIEVE that Goethe was an egotist of the most pronounced type," declares Martial Douël, in *La Grande Revue* (Paris), echoing the words of Schiller. The French critic calls his article a psychological problem, and illustrates his arraignment of the great German "Olympian" by citing the latter's personal and literary relations to Beethoven. The musician was an intense admirer of Goethe. Before they ever met the composer said: "The poems of Goethe make a profound impression upon me, not only by their substance, but also by their rhythm. The voice that soars, as on the wings of intellect toward the higher regions, and carries in it the very secret of harmony, rouses me to musical composition. . . . I should like to talk with Goethe to learn whether he would understand me."

Goethe himself, speaking *apropos* of Beethoven's work, tho he does not mention that composer, remarks: "It is one of my greatest delights to feel a poetic mood inspired by past experiences revived in me by the melody of music." Yet Goethe was not ready either in understanding or appreciating music, and Beethoven was but a superficial student of poetry and possessed merely a profound sense of the beauty of the lyric, as Goethe cultivated it in early life. The meeting between the poet and the musician was brought about in the later days of the former through the instrumentality of that Bettina Brentano by association with whom the old poet raked up the fires of his youth. This interview took place at Teplitz, and Beethoven found himself treated with chilling dignity and hauteur. The two men never met again and no friendship was formed between them. The "psychological problem" is, what was the reason of this? M. Douël gives several reasons why Goethe repelled Beethoven. The first he calls "Olympism." Goethe delighted to pose, as a sort of Olympian Jove, towering above his contemporaries. "Egotism, the selfish desire to realize his life as a thing of beauty, to keep himself in perfect harmony with his own nature, so as to silence or at least to soften the external discords of the world that surrounded him, could not be indulged without violating the feelings of others." Pride was another motive:

"Goethe is by no means the sole example of a man of genius not only impressed but even vitalized by an excessive consciousness of his personal supremacy. What in reality is the one essential for

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the harmonious and serene development of a fine intellect expatiating above the mountain peak? Does it not consist in a conviction of his own value, a faith in his own genius, such as will put altogether out of sight the relativity of the ego to everything besides? There is, it is true, a sublime beauty in the radiance of a genial personality, in so far as it really dominates its epoch, and the crowd freely accepts its domination. But perhaps the genuine foundation on which such greatness should be built is less to be found in the power of artistic expression than in the conformity of a man's life to his thought; we feel the inexorable necessity of seeing the character correspond with the genius, especially in those loftier types of humanity which make a claim on our admiration; we wish for a great man to be worthy of our love. . . . Goethe, in proportion as his glory and his years increased, purchased the serenity of his life at the price of his heart's responsiveness, and it is difficult to think that he failed to reach a rare perfection in unsympathetic coldness—such as seemed almost inevitable as the reverse of a medal so splendidly stamped."

But the causes of Goethe's egotism lay deeper than this. To quote further:

"Goethe outlived his early literary enthusiasm and the spirit of his age. In him the spirit of the eighteenth century was brought into inharmonious contact with that of the nineteenth. The meeting of Goethe and Beethoven, indeed, was symbolical of the conflict of the two eras. . . . Goethe, like his age, had lived to love, then to despise, the lyric and romantic outburst of the eighteenth century. Like his age, he had discovered Shakespeare, whom he even equaled in the entrancing audacity of his 'Faust'; like his age, he had turned aside from the disturbed fountains of life and aspired to purer and calmer beauties; he had constituted himself the apostle of serenity, and become profoundly versed in Greek art; he had turned his back upon the intellectual and political agitations of a period to which he did not belong and which he would not seek to comprehend. His own century was dead; what did he care for the century that was born in the bosom of new movements and was utterly unknown to him? . . . The weak point in the thought of the eighteenth century was its abstract and *a priori* conception of man as a being all brain, born perfect and continuing perfect, a being far above all lower animals and utterly independent of evolution. The eighteenth century was ignorant of the infinite variety of individual types, and an even greater variety in the changing moods of individual consciousness. This was the almost unconscious discovery of the nineteenth century at its dawn, and as soon as this discovery had been made, as soon as the existence of unexplored domains was established, men rushed forward toward the new horizons with the lofty ardor of those who have discovered new continents."

Goethe, we are told, never entered this new world of thought and speculation. The older he grew, the more the field of his thought narrowed itself. He turned away from the widening horizon and sublimer prospect, and shut himself up in his study, secluded from the world of nature which he in some sort repudiated.

"His only anxiety was to soar into the universal, to contemplate the essence of things, so that he lost the sense of actuality, even of real life, fleeting and individual as it is. In the glorious days of his later life, the joyful old man lived in an abstract, not a concrete, world, and purposely closed his eyes to all that would interfere with his own harmonious development, and with the security of that peace with which he strove to wrap himself about as with a mantle. . . . His ideal became more and more narrow and the vast and magnificent vision of the world which marks the masterpieces of his maturity little by little gave place to a conception of man and the universe which gradually shriveled up and grew more and more artificial. . . . If the nineteenth century was preeminently the century of music, is not Beethoven the very man who threw open, in the vast dominion of self-consciousness, the gigantic and transporting vistas of his nine symphonies? How could the profoundly human beauty of such lyric music as this be understood by the selfish serenity of a mind which professed to look upon life as if, in his own case at least, it had already been raised to the sphere of the eternal, and had nothing of the human remaining in it?"

The writer says that Goethe's jealousy of the genius of Beethoven and his egotistical retirement within himself sprang also from the fact that the poet guessed the coming power of music.

"A secret instinct may have told the poet that, in spite of all, music would one day threaten to supplant poetry in its own domain and to dispute possession of the sublimest heights in the realm of beauty, . . . and that the heritage which had so long distinguished Goethe in the eyes of all as the prince of intellect was now to pass into the hands of others not of his lineage."

## THE READING OF OUR COUNTRY COMMUNITIES.

AN investigation was recently made in a community which comprises a small village in an Eastern State and a considerable portion of agricultural and grazing country, with a view to ascertaining what literature is read. The district contains three hundred and forty-nine families, and boasts four churches with three resident ministers, and five schools with seven teachers. The report of the investigation (published in *The World's Work*, March) is devoted almost entirely to the circulation of periodical literature, but contains this paragraph on the reading of books:

"There is a library containing more than three thousand volumes of well-selected books. This is supported by a small endowment and by private subscriptions. Its circulation is confined almost exclusively to fiction and to magazines. Its more serious books—of which it has an excellent stock, tho there are hardly any of recent date—are very rarely called for. During the year there were taken out of the library 1,001 volumes by 96 patrons. Of the 1,001 volumes, more than 900 were fiction—an average of over nine to each patron. Barring two or three homes, the purchase of books of any kind is practically *nil*, so that this circulation represents within a very small margin the total amount of book-reading in the district. This report places the district far ahead of many of its size, but it should be observed that not more than a fourth of the families are reached by the library."

In the matter of periodical literature, it was found that seventy-nine different journals were taken. The character of the papers and their circulation are indicated by the following classification:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily and Weekly Papers | 323 |
| High-class weeklies (such as *Harper's Weekly*, *The Independent*, etc.) | 7 |
| A weekly paper described as "a cross between *The Police News* and a regular newspaper" | 43 |
| Religious papers | 127 |
| Temperance papers | 7 |
| Agricultural papers | 65 |
| "Dollar Magazines" | 69 |
| More expensive monthlies | 13 |
| Periodicals devoted to the interest of woman and the home | 119 |
| *The Saturday Evening Post*, *The Youth's Companion*, and *The American Boy* | 25 |
| Humorous papers | 1 |
| Monthlies varying from fifteen to fifty cents a year; sheets which contain "a pretty fair amount of literary hash" and "the worst scum of the advertising world" | 56 |
| Total | 855 |

The *World's Work* "Investigator" calls attention to the fact that "hardly more than one-fourth of the homes regularly receive the best, as well as the most popular, periodicals." He goes on to comment:

"The conclusion derived from this situation is that the constant increase of magazine circulation and the establishing of new magazines is not doing a great deal to reach the great mass of the people in our country communities. A great opportunity for good service awaits the man who can devise ways and means of reaching the vast multitude which clearly is yet untouched by this rising flood of good periodical literature."

Taking up the last quoted sentence, the New York *Evening Post* suggests that "a far greater opportunity for better service awaits the man who can devise ways and means of keeping the multitude untouched by this rising flood, and can persuade them to try the most entertaining and the most stimulating fiction, poetry, essays, biography, and history." The Philadelphia *Press* observes:

"What needs to be remembered in wailing over the reading of this borough is that a hundred years ago this village would have had less than half of its population able to read at all. Doubtless much read is poor, but these lives when they were left without even the wider horizon of periodical reading were worse

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still. The books now consumed are so much completely to the good. So is the better part of these periodicals. . . . . .

"It is the custom of the literary Saducee to find fault with successive stages, because they are not taken in a day, and to weep over the advance because it is less rapid than men desire who are ignorant of everything but books. Life is necessary to literature, but literature is not necessary to life, and only by slow degrees can the general mass be schooled to the higher letters as the general mass is being schooled now as never before. More of the better and best is needed. Without it lands perish. But much of the reading condemned, like some crops, is plowed under and lost, preparatory to a better and more golden harvest."

## THE HUMOR OF SYDNEY SMITH.

THE biography of Sydney Smith by George W. E. Russell has made its appearance in the "English Men of Letters" Series. He is set forth in his public activities as clergyman and reformer, and by way of distinctive estimate is ranked as "the greatest humorist whose jokes have come down to us in an authentic and unmutilated form." "Almost alone among professional jokers," says Mr. Russell, "he made his merriment—rich, natural, fantastic, unbridled as it was—subserve the serious purposes of his life and writing." The biographer continues:

"Each joke was a link in an argument; each sarcasm was a moral lesson. 'Peter Plymley,' and the 'Letters to Archdeacon Singleton,' the essays on America and on persecuting bishops, will probably be read as long as the 'Tale of a Tub' or Macaulay's review of 'Satan' Montgomery; while of detached and isolated jokes—pure freaks of fun clad in literary garb—an incredible number, current in daily converse, deduce their birth from this incomparable clergyman. . . . . .

"It would of course be absurd to pretend that all his jokes were of an equally high order. In his essays and public letters he is always supremely good; in his private letters and traditional table-talk he descends to the level of his correspondents or his company. Thus, in spite of his own protests against playing on words, he found his clerk 'a man of great amen-ity of disposition.' He complimented his friends Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Cuffe as the 'cuff that every one would wear, the tie that no one would loose.' His fondness for Lord Grey's family led him to call himself 'Grey-menivorous.' When the Hollands were staying with him, 'his house was as full of hollands as a ginshop.' . . . When a lady asked him for an epitaph on her pet dog Spot, he proposed 'Out, damned Spot!' but 'strange to say she did not think it sentimental enough.'. . . It was with reference to this kind of pleasantry that he said:

"A joke goes a great way in the country. I have known one last pretty well for seven years. I remember making a joke after a meeting of the clergy in Yorkshire, where there was a Rev. Mr. Buckle, who never spoke when I gave his health. I said that he was a buckle without a tongue. Most persons within hearing laughed, but my next neighbor sat unmoved and sunk in thought. At last, a quarter of an hour after we had all done, he suddenly nudged me, exclaiming, 'I see *now* what you meant, Mr. Smith; you meant a joke.' 'Yes,' I said, 'sir; I believe I did.' Upon which he began laughing so heartily that I thought he would choke, and was obliged to pat him on the back."

A graver fault than his boyish love of punning, says Mr. Russell, was the undeniable vein of coarseness which here and there disfigured Sydney Smith's controversial method; but "it is only fair to say that these aberrations from good taste and good feeling became less and less frequent as years went on." The author points out that the influence of Smollett and his imitators was still powerful in Sydney Smith's earlier years; that Burke's "obscene diatribes against the French Revolution were quoted and admired," and that nobody thought of protesting against "the beastliness of Swift or the brutalities of Junius."

Sydney Smith's most famous witticism was that contained in a speech delivered at a public meeting held at Taunton on October 11, 1831, to protest against the action of the House of Lords, three days previously, in throwing out the reform bill that had already passed the Commons. The famous passage is thus cited:

"As for the possibility of the House of Lords preventing for long a reform of Parliament, I hold it to be the most absurd notion that ever entered into the human imagination. I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm at Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height—the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea-water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up; but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen, be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington!"

SYDNEY SMITH
(1771–1845).
Pronounced by his latest biographer "the greatest humorist whose jokes have come down to us in an authentic and unmutilated form."

Fifty years later, an eye-witness wrote:

"As he recounted in felicitous terms the adventures of the excellent dame, suiting the action to the word with great dramatic skill, he commenced trundling his imaginary mop and sweeping back the intrusive waves of the Atlantic with an air of resolute determination and an appearance of increasing temper. The scene was realistic in the extreme, and was too much for the gravity of the most serious. The house rose, the people cheered, and tears of superabundant laughter trickled down the cheeks of fair women and veteran reformers."

By way of conclusion the author thus summarizes his estimate:

"Sydney Smith was a patriot of the noblest and purest type; a genuinely religious man according to his light and opportunity; and the happy possessor of a rich and singular talent which he employed through a long life in the willing service of the helpless, the persecuted, and the poor. To use his own fine phrase, 'the interests of humanity got into his heart and circulated with his blood.' He wrote and spoke and acted in prompt obedience to an imperious conviction. 'If,' he said, 'you ask me who excites me, I answer you it is that Judge Who stirs good thoughts in honest hearts—under Whose warrant I impeach the wrong, and by Whose help I hope to chastise it.' Here was both the source and the consecration of that glorious mirth by which he still holds his place in the hearts and on the lips of men."

Mr. Joseph Jacobs, reviewing this book in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, declares his conviction that Sydney Smith is an overestimated man, and that he owes his fame "not so much to his own merits . . . as to the importance of the salon in determining reputation in English circles, almost up to the present day." Mr. Jacobs says further:

"He writes with fatal facility, but has the commonest of common sense; he is on the right side in most discussions of the period; he is, like a good Whig, for liberty, retrenchment, and reform; he aided in getting Catholic emancipation, and in the reforming of the House of Commons. But all these highly creditable qualities do not save his literary soul or canonize him among English men of letters."

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## BIOGRAPHY AS THE COMING LITERARY FORM.

THE annals of civilization cover twenty-five centuries, but how few are the first-rate biographies!" exclaims William Roscoe Thayer, the Harvard historian. The "pursuit of the cosmic," he avers, has been all-absorbing; but "the extreme on that side has been touched," and now "the pendulum begins to swing back." Almost unperceived, "there is a return to the study of the concrete, of the individual. . . . The dawn of biography is breaking." Mr. Thayer says further (in *The North American Review*, February):

"The most lasting interest which we have is our interest in our fellows. Be they great or be they small, we know men and women as individuals, each with his peculiar legacy of form, feature, gesture, character, actions. One attracts us, another repels; but we can not shake ourselves loose from our interest in them. And so, after we have read history, which perforce blurs the individual in its effort to define the great tides of evolution, we turn again to biography in order to hear human voices; to catch, if may be, the glance of human eyes; to be reassured that, whatever the events, they were woven of the passions of men and women, dead now, indeed, but once glowing with life."

The material for biography, continues the writer, is as unlimited as democracy itself; and it is worth noting, he thinks, that "the unprecedented advance in the art of fiction during the past century has followed the universal democratizing spirit, until now the heroes of novels are not drawn from kings and peers but from any class, high or humble, and that they dwell neither in fairy land nor in castles in Spain, but amid our every-day life." If fiction, thanks to its finer skill, is dominant to-day, biography possesses an incalculable advantage owing to its wider scope. "The masterpieces of the imagination," says Mr. Thayer, "are for ever pent within the confines prescribed to them by their creator—we can add nothing to Macbeth, but accept him and try to understand him as Shakespeare chose to draw him: but the great personalities of actual life elude final definition. I no more believe that a definitive biography of Lincoln will be written than that the world will agree as to the nature and teaching of Jesus Christ. This elusiveness, as of a beautiful horizon always tempting yet never attained, gives to biography a perennial charm." He goes on to say:

"One technical reason why biography will become popular is obvious: the mass of material about modern times is so enormous that to write an extended history, based on original sources, will soon become impossible. The late S. R. Gardiner filled sixteen large volumes with his account of England in the first half of the seventeenth century; the future historian who shall attempt to write a history of England during the last half of the nineteenth century will be confronted by ten times more material than the laborious Gardiner had to sift, and his work, if finished, would swell to one hundred and sixty volumes. The lives of great men, even of octogenarians like Bismarck and Gladstone, can hardly be buried under such mountains. Napoleon is, perhaps, an exception; for the material about him is fast surpassing the stretch of one man's industry, altho, by judicious selection, the pith can be digested more easily than appears. But history, told through the career of a great man—Cromwell, Washington, Cavour—gains in clearness and human interest far more than it can lose through the tendency of a biographer to exaggerate the personal influence of his hero. Two judges will never agree as to the reaction between the great man and his environment: nevertheless, we shall come nearest to the truth when we take great men at their full value.

"For what is the upshot of all life on this earth, from the lowest organic creatures up to Shakespeare and Cæsar, but a crescent manifestation of will? Among animals and among primitive human beings instinct predominates: but, as we ascend the scale, volition—the deliberate choosing of one policy rather than another, the doing of each deed with intelligent purpose—comes more and more into play. From each accession of this mysterious power there spring new variations of personality, until will reaches its highest expression in great men. Does not history confirm this? In the most ancient empires the millions lived almost wholly by instinct, submissive to monarchs who ruled by whim or wilfulness, which is very different from will. But when into a little tribe of Jews this magic sap was poured, it produced among them more striking personalities than the innumerable swarms of Babylon, Egypt, and Chaldea had seen. Later, Greece bore within the compass of a century her brood of men great in action, great in thought, great in art, great in character."

Mr. Thayer deprecates a prevailing tendency to belittle or ignore the individual, and thinks that "the time will doubtless come when the fatuity of inventing general formulas to explain men of the most highly specialized and contradictory genius will be too patent to require demonstration." On this point he writes:

"The same era affords sustenance for the most antagonistic personalities. The same *Zeitgeist* guided Leopardi into the Plutonian wilderness of pessimism whence he never emerged, and Manzoni to the altar of the Roman Catholic Church, where he knelt devoutly all his life. The same *Zeitgeist* breathed round Newman and Mill, Jowett and Martineau, Clough and Maurice; nay, to drive the paradox home, all of us to-day are presumably undergoing similar general conditions, yet with such widely different results that we should resent the suggestion that we have been cast in one mold. The *Zeitgeist*, therefore, is as slippery and changeable as old Proteus—a convenient symbol for general attributes, but quite incapable of explaining individuals. And so we are brought by another path to the conclusion that we can best understand history by studying it through the lives of actual men and women. When we have once felt the plasticity of human nature, the infinite play of variation, the apparently boundless sweep of possibility, and the incalculable effects of fortune, we shall discard any system which pretends to reduce the world to a series of pigeon holes, or men to marionettes, and which substitutes for the holy mysteriousness of life a garish hypothesis."

In concluding, the writer expresses the hope that biography will "take a fresh start" and "go on improving until its masterpieces shall be as many and as excellent as those of the other great arts." "May not the lives of real men," he says, "be written as imperishably as the supreme creations of fiction? Shall Hamlet and Othello, Don Quixote and Tartuffe, shall the master creations of Hawthorne, Thackeray, and George Eliot, of Turgenef, Manzoni, and Balzac, have no counterparts in biography? The spell of the human reasserts itself. We can not habitually satisfy ourselves with the cosmic point of view. We are not born to look at life through either telescope or microscope, but with our naked eyes. We are men: neither angels nor demons can interest us as much as our fellows."

## NOTES.

*The Burlington Magazine*, of London, is now published in America by Robert Grier Cooke.

A WAGNER theater is being built in Ostend, Belgium. The enterprise was projected by Ernest van Dyck, and will open in June with a series of four "Nibelungen" cycles.

THE "Dickens Fellowship," established in London in 1902, is growing apace. Branches have been recently started in this country at Marshall, Mich., and Chester, Pa., and the organization of a New York branch is now under way. The society publishes a monthly organ, *The Dickensian*.

LAFCADIO HEARN left a play, written in collaboration with George Le Soir, of New York. It is called "Lotus Bud of My Heart: A Japanese Fancy in Five Flights," and was recently read in a New York studio. By *The Dramatic Mirror* it is pronounced "a literary gem which should be published, not on the stage, for it is too fantastic for any but the operatic method, but in book form, appropriate to its rare literary excellence." The same paper adds: "The story is of the loves of a prince and princess of royal blood, and the ways it leads them, even through the blood of a devoted friend, to perfect happiness in the Island of Light. It glows with rich Oriental color that shines through its gems of poetry, which overlay and almost too richly incrust its thoroughly Japanese love-story."

RICHARD STRAUSS'S "Taillefer," performed in 1903 at Heidelberg, and given for the first time in this country a few days ago by the New York Oratorio Society, has proved a disappointment to some of the composer's admirers. It is a setting for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices of a ballad by Uhland which relates the exploit of the young Norman *trouvère*, Taillefer, at the battle of Hastings. "While it has much of the vigor and directness which one has come to look for in Strauss," says Lawrence Gilman in *Harper's Weekly*, "one searches vainly for vividness of phrase, for felicity of characterization, for any effect which may justly be called memorable. . . . It is impossible to accept 'Taillefer' as a representative expression of the genius of the most distinguished and important of living musicians."

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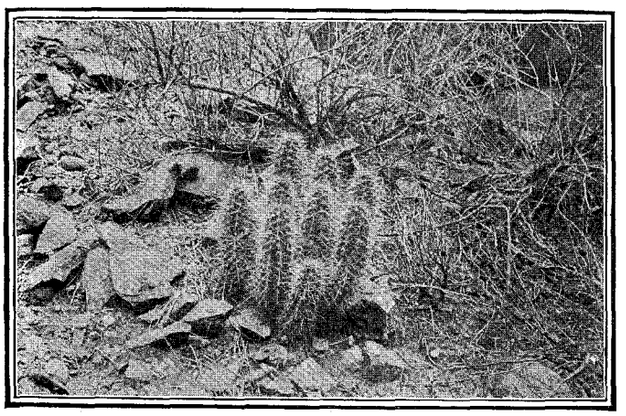
## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### HOW DESERT PLANTS GET THEIR WATER.

HOW can plants grow "in a barren and dry land where no water is"? Where there is absolutely no moisture, there can of course be neither growth nor life itself. That there is plant life in most regions that are called "deserts" travelers testify, and in our own arid southwest there is so much of it that the Carnegie Institution established in 1903 a special laboratory for the local study of this desert vegetation. The fact is that even a desert is not strictly without moisture. That which is present is, of course, a minimum, and the devices that nature uses to enable the desert flora to retain and use this minimum are well worth study. In an article on "Plant Life in the Desert," contributed to *Harper's Magazine* by Ernest Ingersoll, the writer thus describes some of them:

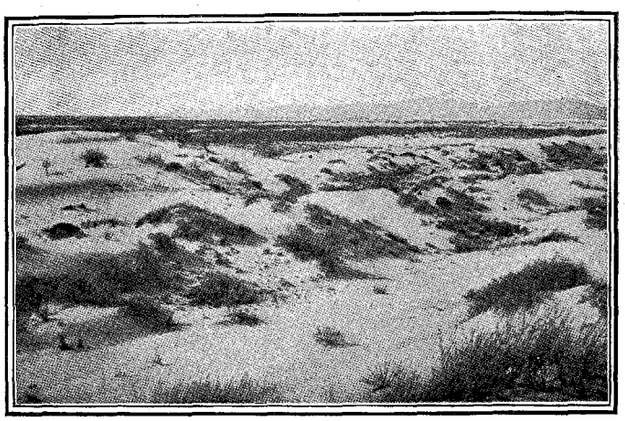
"The only source of moisture in the real desert is rain and dew, for there is no accessible store of underground water; but dew is totally absent in some regions, as in our Death Valley, altho said by Volkens to occur frequently in Egypt and Arabia. This chance moisture is gathered by the leaves somewhat, but mainly must be absorbed by the roots. Hence the roots of arid-district plants keep close to the surface, extending themselves far out in slender threads (a mesquit examined by Dr. Coville had roots fifty feet long), in order to exploit the widest area of absorption; but while this practise gives a bush stability against the wind, it also renders its roots easily uncovered. Moreover, there is a limit to the extent of roots a plant may have, since it can spare only a certain amount of vitality to make them.

"The obtaining of water, however—to return to the previous theme—is only a part, and perhaps a minor part, of the problem before the xerophyte. The water gathered by a plant is carried along the roots, bearing food in solution, up the stem and branches, and then given off by the leaves and all suitable surfaces. Such transpiration is a vital necessity, by which life functions are carried on. Where water is plentiful in the soil, the supply absorbed by the roots keeps pace with the transpiration (exceeds it a little when making new growth), and all goes well; but in a drought plants shrink and wilt because the evaporation from the broad green surfaces is then in excess of what the roots can supply. In the desert, drought—killing drought—is the normal condition. The very climatic situation which makes the district arid presupposes a local atmosphere extremely dry. It does contain some moisture, which is hygroscopically absorbed by the soil and goes to feed the roots; but at best it is dry enough to suck moisture out of plant leaves with killing speed and persistence.



[ VEGETATION IN THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO, ARIZONA.
The cactus is an Echinocereus, and the shrub behind it Ephedra Nevadensis.
By courtesy of the Carnegie Institution.

"Hence for desert vegetation an even greater problem than the getting of moisture is the keeping and use of it; and to this end very serviceable modifications have been gained by the plants of the arid wastes. Such annual herbs as sprout, which flourish, and die during the two or three rainy months which suffice to perfect their seeds, are not much different from ordinary types; but in the characteristic perennial herbs and shrubs, which must endure throughout the year, are seen many special adaptations for resisting evaporation. In general, the growth is very slow, the wood close-grained, hard, and resinous, and the bark, both under ground and above, thickened, corky, and relatively impermeable to water. In some cases the bark has layers of cells just beneath it, especially formed to retain water—an arrangement developed mostly in regions, like the Mediterranean borders, where water may be obtained in some abundance by the roots, yet not sufficiently to meet ordinary transpiration during a long dry season."



THE WHITE SANDS, TULAROSA DESERT, NEW MEXICO.
The view toward the San Andreas Mountains. In the foreground are parallel dunes with characteristic vegetation.
By courtesy of the Carnegie Institution.

It is in the leaves, however, Mr. Ingersoll tells us, that we see the most striking modifications. These are reduced in size, elongated and thickened, thus reducing the evaporating surface to a minimum. In some species the functions of leaves are performed by the greenish stem. In many desert plants all the leaves are shed at the close of the annual rainy period, thus cutting off all the outlets of the plant, except a few on the stem, preparatory to the long hot rest-season. Again, the plants are quite generally protected by what may be called a growth of vegetable fur. Says Mr. Ingersoll:

"The general olive or grayish hue of the foliage of steppes and deserts, so noticeable even on the 'sage-brush plains' of our West, results from the efforts of the plants to conserve their moisture (and also to check the effect of too much light and heat) by clothing themselves, and especially their leaves, with a screen of hairs. All parts of the world furnish examples. In the dry elevated plains of Brazil, Quito, and Mexico there are large tracts covered with gregarious, spurgelike growths and gray-haired species of Croton, and observers say that when the wind blows, undulations are set up over wide extents of country, like a billowy sea of gray foliage. . . . . .

"The protection referred to is gained in this way: the hairs as soon as formed become dead hollow tubes containing air; and a layer of dry unchanged air is entangled among them, acting as a curtain against the excessive light and heat from without, and an impediment against the escape of both moisture and warmth. The nights in the desert, as is well known, are cold, and the excessive radiation thereby induced would be highly injurious to plants were it not checked by some such non-conductor of heat as this layer of dry, still air. Hence both plants and animals there have found it necessary to put on woolen clothing—the best material, as even humanity has discovered, for either shutting heat out or keeping it in."

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**Wireless Telegraphy in the Home.**—What is believed to be the first application of wireless telegraphy to domestic economy is reported in a communication to *The Electrical Review* (February 25), by William J. Hammer. He says:

"During the year 1904 and the present year as well I have used upon my dining-room table a tiny transmitter consisting of an induction coil with antenna, spark-gap, and key, connected by means

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of a flexible silk cord with four small dry batteries under the table, these being used for sending Hertzian waves through the walls to the kitchen for summoning the maid. In the kitchen, mounted upon a board, was a second antenna, coherer, relay, electric bell (the tapper of which was used as a decoherer) and about eight small dry batteries. This outfit served to do away with the usual floor push-button. . . . The transmitter used is but little larger than a good-sized paper-weight and is rather ornamental than otherwise. I arranged the antennæ in spiral form at the bottom, so that, by pulling them out and lengthening them, I could use the transmitter under the same conditions from any room in the house, by the sick-bed, for instance, for summoning the nurse or the maid. . . . I might also state that nearly five years ago I used a somewhat similar outfit to ring my front door-bell and fire a small cannon in my parlor while entertaining a party of friends at my home. On this occasion I carried the transmitter under my arm to the rear of the building while operating same. The wireless outfit which I employ might with advantage be modified for domestic use."

## A MINT IN THE SEA.

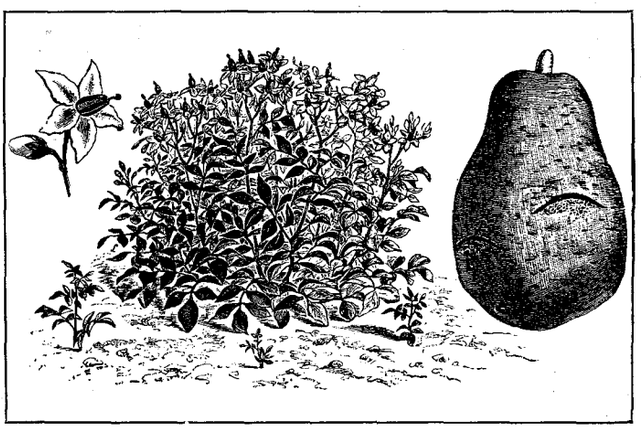
UNDER this heading *The Lancet* (London) adverts to the undoubted fact that the ocean contains gold in solution, and that the aggregate amount so contained is prodigious. That the size of the total is due solely to the immense volume of the sea and that the gold in a cubic foot of the water is almost infinitesimal, are generally overlooked. The matter has been brought to public attention again recently by reports in the public press that a noted English chemist had indorsed a project for getting out the gold in commercial quantities. *The Lancet* suggests that an electrolytic device might be successful. It says:

"We suggested (correctly as it proves), more than eight years ago, that the announcement that definite quantities of gold had been recovered from sea-water would be sure to attract the attention of speculators. The fact that sea-water contained gold was first made patent, we believe, by the observation that the deposit on the copper plating of jetty piles in sea harbors was comparatively rich in the precious metal. . . . Under the heading of 'A Mint in the Sea,' we drew attention to these observations and discussed the possibilities of treating sea-water with the view of recovering what must be a vast amount of gold dissolved in it. On the estimate that a ton of sea-water contains approximately one grain the yield would amount to something like 200 tons of gold per cubic mile, and as the volume of the world's ocean is estimated at 400,000,000 cubic miles the total possible yield of gold would be no less than 100,000,000,000 tons—a truly attractive prospect to the company promoter. We now learn that a serious attempt is to be made to wrest a proportion, at any rate, of this vast wealth from the sea, and that a company is about to start the necessary machinery and plant somewhere on the south coast of England. It should be borne in mind, however, that the original observations as to the sea containing gold were made on the waters which wash the shores of a gold-bearing country—namely, New South Wales. Still, time no doubt suffices to effect a uniform distribution of the mineral salts of the sea, altho the composition of sea-water varies with the locality from which it is taken. We should have thought that an eminently practical experiment in this direction would before now have been undertaken by the great steamship companies. Most steamships are equipped with an electric installation, and it would be quite an easy matter for them to start a system of electroplating while at sea without interfering seriously with the progress of the ship. A couple of large copper plates suspended in the sea and connected with the dynamos would serve as electrodes and collect the gold contained in the sea-water during the voyage. At the end of the voyage the plates could be examined for gold, and some idea of the practicability of recovering the metal would be gained. If it proved that the steamship companies could add to their equipment an effective electrical gold dredger they might possibly be induced to cheapen the passenger rates according to the success of the system."

## A NEW FOOD VEGETABLE.

FROM time to time within the last few years items have appeared in the public press about a new species of potato, on which experiments have been in progress. So much that is wonderful and unexpected is done nowadays in the way of plant-breeding and cross-fertilization that it is hard to startle the public; statements regarding the virtues and value of the new tuber have therefore met with ready acceptance. It would appear, however, from a paper contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris), by M. Jules Rudolph, that the new potato is not yet quite ready for the market. That it has a future before it, he thinks probable; but it is not yet certain whether this may be reached sooner by cultivation and selection, or by crossing with the ordinary variety. As it stands at present the species, tho hardy, is too bitter to be edible. Says M. Rudolph:

"The plant is not a new one, having been described by Dunal in 1822. A native of Brazil . . . it is very vigorous and reaches the height of about 60 centimeters [2 feet], producing numerous subterranean creepers, throwing out at intervals aerial stems, each bearing a tuber at the base. . . . . These tubers are of variable form, spherical, pear-shaped, or egg-shaped; hitherto they have varied in size from that of a nut to that of a hen's egg. . . . These tubers are soft, and of a yellowish tint; the eyes are well marked but not deeply sunken. The proportion of starch is from 17 to 20 per cent.



THE NEW BRAZILIAN POTATO (SOLANUM COMMERSONI), Showing flower, plant and tuber.

"It is to Dr. Heckel, director of the Marseilles Botanic Garden, that we owe the introduction of this new *Solanum* to cultivation. He has grown it since 1896 without having observed other variation than a progressive development of the tubers, which increased in weight from 3 to 150 grams. . . . . .

"In the *Solanum Commersoni* we have a spontaneous type, from which cultivation has already removed its natural characteristics, as it long ago removed those of our ordinary potatoes, of which we now have more than 500 different varieties and forms. . . . . .

"The plant is vigorous, resists disease, may remain in the ground all winter, grows in moist soil, and is very productive. The vigor of the plant is real, but it is a great runner, which is not a good quality. It does away with hilling, of course, but from the point of view of the digger it is a great labor to search for potatoes over the whole surface of a field, not daring to leave a single corner untouched.

"Its resistance to disease seems certain at present . . . but plant diseases do not usually appear until after they have been long cultivated; and there is nothing to show that this species will prove more refractory than others.

"One of its best points would seem to be its rusticity; that is, its ability to winter in the earth, which is especially valuable in mild climates where it can thus be dug as needed.

"Its ability to flourish in moist or marshy places is also one of its best qualities, for our ordinary potatoes prefer a light, dry soil. This will enable the farmer to place under cultivation soils that have hitherto remained unproductive, and is possibly its greatest merit.

"Of its productiveness we will say nothing here, preferring to wait for confirmation of the figures given. According to these it is remarkable, reaching 63,000 kilograms to the hectare with the

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violet variety obtained by M. Labergerie [about 30 tons to the acre].

"The most important question remains—the quality of the product. Of this little has been said, except that it may be eaten by cattle, but that the tubers are bitter and that several more years of cultivation are needed before they will become really edible. This may easily be realized; for it is impossible to change in a short time the food value of a plant so as to adapt it to our tastes.

"This is the plant; let us see now what may be made of it. Two ways are open before it, that of selection and that of hybridization. Both are good practically.

"The plant having already varied, the selective process recommends itself as likely to have good results; but it is usually a long task, requiring much care and attention. . . . The method, however, may be more rapid, especially with a plant with a natural tendency to vary. . . . . .

"But it is especially from the standpoint of hybridization that I believe this species capable of serving a good purpose, and of preserving in its descendants the vigor of the species, its rusticity, its immunity from disease, and its ability to flourish in moist and marshy ground. If, when crossed with one of the edible varieties, it keeps these good qualities, we shall have made a remarkable gain from the alimentary point of view.

"Nevertheless, M. Lille, of Lyons, writes us, efforts to obtain seed have been in vain, as the pollen is not fertile. Different varieties have been cultivated side by side, . . . but there has been no crossing. The future, however, may have surprises in store for us.

"To sum up, we have here a spontaneous type of potato that it is our business to try to improve, for it is perhaps possible to obtain favorable results; but in cases like this we must be careful not to be carried away by the magic of numbers and by the supposed merits of a plant before being able to control the exactitude of the data. . . . . .

"In any case, this impartial study has for its object to let our readers know what has been said since 1896 about this potato, in which we may see, in the course of time, a new element in the development of one of our best foods."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FISHES AND SHIPS: THEIR SHAPE AND SPEED.

SHOULD a vessel's hull be sharp at the bow, or blunt at the bow and sharp at the stern? If this can not be settled by the laws of hydromechanics, it would seem that experience should before this have answered the question, for ships have been made of manifold forms and to fit all kinds of theories, reasonable and unreasonable. An appeal to the shape of various fish as the proper model to be followed is not uncommon. This is the method followed in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* by M. C. L. Weyher, who takes the pike as his pattern and marvels that we are building hulls on such different lines. His article is reviewed in *Cosmos* (February 18) by a critic who thinks that he is all wrong. M. Weyher's article runs, in part, as follows:

"Every one who has seen a pike has noticed that it has a large head, flattened horizontally, and consequently at right angles to its tail, altho most other fish have heads that are flattened vertically, like the tail.

"Being a creature of prey, the pike should surpass other fishes in speed; otherwise it would not be able to overtake them. To this end, nature has not only given him a form that is more slender in the rear than in front (which is an indispensable condition for the attainment of high speed); but she has also effected this inversion of the head with respect to the tail, which contributes largely to his rapidity of progression.

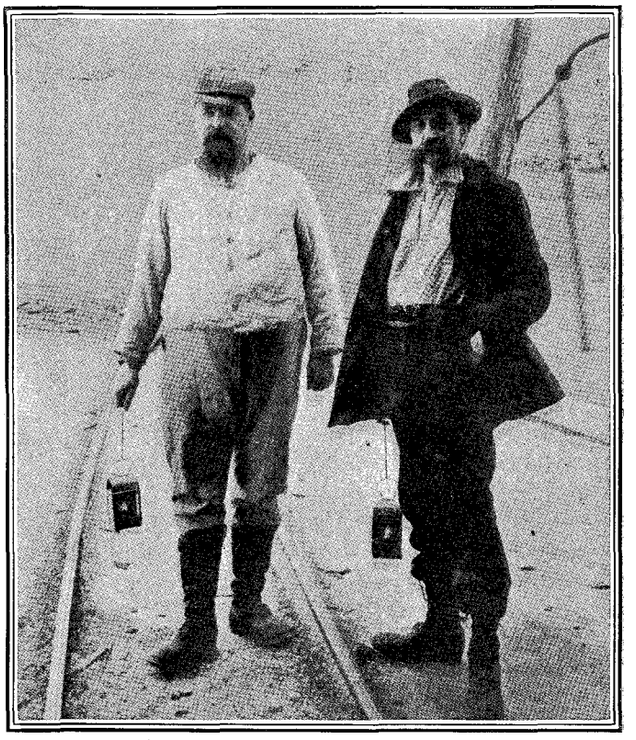
"Let us remember that when a fluid escapes through an orifice, a rectangular aperture, for example, the flow, which just after issuing is rectangular in section, like the hole, twists about so that a short distance from the orifice the section is a rectangle having its corresponding sides at right angles to those of the hole. . . . .

"Reciprocally, the pike may be regarded in the light of this twisted flow, for in meeting the water horizontally in front and leaving it vertically behind, it allows the liquid to take the minimum path to close up behind its body and return to a position of repose. It follows that the fish meets with less resistance in its progress, for this resistance comes chiefly from the vacuum that would form behind it if the water did not have time to resume its place during the passage of the body through it.

"It should be noted, in passing, that all creatures that are called upon to move rapidly through a fluid are much slenderer behind than before, and it should be added that forms that are too slender in front are quite unsuited for great speeds. This may easily be demonstrated, but would take us too far from our subject for the moment. We should only say that it is difficult to understand why designers so often persist in giving to vessels forms that are more slender in the bow than in the stern, when the contrary should be the case."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THROUGH THE ALPS AT LAST.

THE Simplon tunnel, whose misfortunes have been related at length in recent numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, has at length joined its headings, so that there is a clear passage from portal to portal, altho of course the great work is yet very far from completion. The following brief chronology of the tunnel's progress is given in *The Electrical Review*:



BARON HUGO VON KAGER,

The Engineer-in-chief of the Simplon tunnel, and his first lieutenant, Mr. Herman Haeussler, in workaday dress. Baron Kager stands on the reader's right.

"The piercing of the Simplon tunnel through the Alps was completed at 7.20 o'clock on the morning of February 24. The work was commenced in 1898. The meeting of the two boring parties (Swiss and Italian) was signaled throughout Switzerland by the ringing of church bells and the salutes by cannon. President Ruchet sent congratulatory messages by telegraph to King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Giolitti, expressing the hope that the great work would further strengthen the friendship between Italy and Switzerland and add to their prosperity. The work of preparing the tunnel for a permanent way will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped to inaugurate the tunnel about March 20. The length of the Simplon tunnel from Briga, in Switzerland, to Iselle, on the Italian side of the mountain, is about twelve miles. A very hard formation of rock was encountered at the outset on the Iselle side, which rendered necessary the construction of special machinery. After the boring had been pushed about two miles powerful cold springs were met, from which poured more than 500 gallons of water a minute, and for a time caused a suspension of all work on the Italian side. Hardly had this difficulty

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been overcome when about 200 feet farther on a stratum of shifting material was encountered, and the further tunneling of about 150 feet required six months' time, and an expenditure of over $100,000. As the work proceeded it was found that the brickwork arch, erected for the support of the finished portions of the tunnel, was threatened with ruin, because of a slippery substance contained in the mountain's formation, and most of the work on the archway had to be gone over again. But the greatest difficulty encountered was last September, when hot water began to pour into the tunnel and caused a further suspension of work for several months, the temperature rising to 131° F. On the Swiss or northern side there exists an accumulation of water which has been a constant menace to the workmen. Now that the borders have met this water can be drawn off. The Swiss and Italian governments jointly financed the tunnel undertaking, share and share alike, at the cost of $15,000,000."

## TO KEY WEST BY RAIL.

THE latest remarkable railroad project is to build a line of rails from the Florida mainland over and between the Florida keys to Key West. These islets, as will be remembered, form a chain stretching into the ocean from the mainland, and forming the passage known as the Florida Straits. They are separated by channels varying from a few hundred feet to several miles in width. In some cases the distance is so great that it would seem impossible to connect them with a bridge or other structure, so that the proposed road will be a great feat of engineering. *The Scientific American* (February 18) calls it "undoubtedly the most notable feat in railroad engineering which has ever been conceived." The writer goes on to say:

"It will form an extension of the Florida East Coast Railway, which, as its name indicates, skirts the eastern coast of the State named. At present it terminates at a station twenty miles south of Miami, and on the border of the Everglades. Consequently, to lay the track to the nearest key, it will be necessary to construct a considerable mileage through this swamp; but between the coast line and Key Largo, the nearest island, no less than twenty miles of salt-water marsh intervene, which must be spanned by trestlework. . . . Before Key West can be reached, it will be necessary to build 120 miles of railway on the keys and over the sounds and other passages separating them. In all, twenty islands are available for the extension, but no less than 40 miles of elevated work must be built above the water, not counting the trestling between Key Largo and the mainland.

"Fortunately, the formation of the keys lends itself to the project. Rising but a few feet above the surface of the water, it consists of coralline rock offering a level and smooth surface after the few feet of soil which has accumulated on the rock has been removed. But a minimum amount of grading will be required, and an abundance of ballast is available in the form of pieces of the rock which is found on all of the keys. The fact that the same formation lies beneath the intervening waters renders the scheme feasible in the opinion of the engineers, for it offers a sufficiently firm foundation into which the supports of the bridges and other work can be set. The depth of water, however, ranges from 3 to 18 feet, since several of the passages are navigable for vessels of this draft. The deeper channels will of course be spanned by drawbridges, and it is proposed to support them on piers of masonry at a sufficient elevation above high tide. By far the most extensive marine work will be between what is known as Bahia Honda and Knight's key. These islands, located about midway in the series, are no less than 8 miles apart, the water varying in depth from 6 to 18 feet. At this point the reef which extends along the Atlantic side of the keys for such a distance is broken, and a considerable mileage of the structures will be exposed directly to the open sea. A number of other passages vary from one to three miles in extent.

"Several methods are available for supporting the elevated work, but, with the exception of the bridges, it is probable that steel posts or piling will be utilized entirely. The metal below the water must be protected by incasing the pillars in wood which has been treated to a preparation of creosote, which in turn will prevent the wood from being damaged by the teredo."

The extension will be one of the most expensive pieces of railway in the world. Nothing approaching it has ever been attempted, the only marine trestles that can be compared with it being of wood and of relatively simple construction. To quote further:

"The building of this extension will give the railroad in question access to one of the finest harbors on the American coast, that of Key West, which has a depth of 33 feet in the main entrance. The harbor is accessible by four different passages, and is sufficiently commodious to accommodate a considerable fleet of ocean-going vessels. It is understood that one reason for building the extension is to establish a transfer service between Key West and Havana, so that freight can be shipped from this country to Cuba by the carload without breaking bulk *en route*. Havana is about 90 miles from Key West, and a car-ferry steamer having a speed equal to the ferryboats on the North River could readily make the round trip in a day of ten hours. In connection with the Panama Canal, however, Key West possesses special advantages, as it is actually 250 miles nearer the gulf entrance to the canal than any other city in the United States. Consequently, with railroad communication, it would offer special facilities as the port for lines of steamships to the American and Asiatic Pacific coast, as well as the islands of the Pacific."

**Duels on Strictly Sanitary Principles.**—It would appear that, in France at least, the rules of hygiene are to be consulted even in mortal combat. In a note entitled "The Hygiene of the Duel" in *The Lancet* (February 25), are related a number of amusing incidents bearing on this combination of attempts to take life and to preserve it. Says the writer:

"Doctors play a prominent part in French duels, and there are several leaders of the profession who take a serious scientific interest in that generally harmless form of exercise. A consultation is said to have been held not long ago in Paris, in which MM. Pozzi, Quénu, and Doyen discussed how duels could be fought under antiseptic precautions. The outcome of the deliberations of these luminaries of science was the formulation of a complete code of dueling hygiene which may be useful to future Sir Lucius O'Triggers. It is solemnly recommended that every man who has an affair of honor on hand should take a purge over night and disinfect his intestinal tract after the method of Professor Bouchard. He must go to the ground fasting, and there his whole body must be thoroughly rubbed down and soaped, then cleared of fatty matters with alcohol, and finally asepticized with sublimate. He must next don a suit of clothes just taken from a disinfecting oven, and he is then ready to face, with the traditional courage of his race, the chance of a prick or a scratch from his adversary's sword. The hygiene of the duel may be summed up in the famous formula of Molière's candidate, *Purgare, ensuita seignare* ["purge; then bleed"], with the trifling difference that the duelist purges himself and tries to bleed his opponent."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

In some "Notes on Phosphorescence in Plants and Animals," published in an Australian paper, *The Victorian Naturalist*, the author, Miss Bage, calls attention to the occurrence of phosphorescence in butcher's meat, since a remarkable prevalence of this has recently been noticed in Melbourne. So far as the author could ascertain, no cultures have been taken from phosphorescent meat, so that the bacteria by which the phenomenon is produced are still unknown.

"Two of the world's interesting mammals have lately become extinct without attracting attention," says *The American Inventor*. "An English naturalist points out that the great straight-horned race of the Indian buffalo, which was occasionally met with fifty or sixty years ago, is no longer known. The other vanished form is the wolf of the Falkland Islands, a type of considerable importance, which seems to have been exterminated by strychnin about thirty years ago."

In a recent lecture delivered by Dr. Archibald Barr, professor of engineering in Glasgow University, and noticed in *The American Machinist*, Dr. Barr pointed out that the larger the body falling through the air the stronger did it require to be in order to bear the pressure coming down. Thus a large bird is always heavier in proportion to its size than a small one. Nature has never made a large creature that flew. The ostrich, for example, could not possibly have sufficient muscular power to enable it to fly. It is therefore clearly impossible that man—who is considerably larger than the albatross, perhaps the largest known flying bird—can ever provide himself with wings which will enable him to fly.

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## SHOULD ADVANCED THEOLOGY BE TAUGHT FROM THE PULPIT?

THE Protestant Church of Germany is seldom lacking in dramatic illustrations of the never-ending struggle that is going on between conservative and advanced thinkers. The latest instance of this kind is found in the "Fischer case" in Berlin, involving a prominent pastor, already advanced in years, who defends the theory that the most advanced theological thought ought to be proclaimed from the pulpit and taught in the schools. He stated his views in an address made before a recent convention of the Protestant Verein, and has since published them in pamphlet form. The brochure deals with problems that vitally affect the whole Protestant world, and its argument may be briefly summarized as follows:

The religious consciousness of former generations was based on divine revelation. It laid emphasis on miracles and signs. Divinely given interpretation was held to be the real and indispensable object of a genuine faith, so that often enough the revealed Book became itself almost a God. This whole conception of revelation has now disappeared from religious thought; it was a product of religious reasoning under the form of an antique philosophy. No longer do heaven and earth stand opposite each other as two worlds. We do not now believe in a lower world of hell. There can no longer be any claim to a revelation in the old sense of the word, and the idea is not in harmony with the certain results of modern scientific research. It is beyond doubt that the investigations of science and of history, and the unprejudiced researches into the character of original Christianity, which have been going on for about seventy years without regard to dogmas and doctrines, have made religion something entirely different from what it had traditionally been supposed to be. It has been found, too, that Christ is a historical person, and that his activity and work can be plainly understood in the light of his day and surroundings. The historical Christ, without any signs and wonders, and without the later Christology, is what the religious consciousness of to-day must deal with. The deification of Christ has not stood the test of real historical investigation. Such great problems as those of creation, providence, prayer and its hearing, and the personality of God wear an entirely new aspect in the light of modern science. The new truths must be recognized in our pulpits and become a part of the religious instruction in the schools.

This address, coming from so prominent a preacher, has caused a stir, and the Consistory of Berlin, composing the ecclesiastical superiors of Dr. Fischer, at once called upon him to resign his office, on the ground that he was preaching a doctrine contrary to that of the church he represented, and that his views were those of a man who was not yet mature in his theological thinking. The conservative papers make a good deal of this statement, in view of the fact that only a year ago the theological faculty of the University of Koenigsberg gave Dr. Fischer the title of D.D.—a degree rarely conferred in Germany. Dr. Stöcker, the most prominent preacher in Germany, led in the opposition to Dr. Fischer's views, and a number of congregations held meetings of protest.

In the mean while there have not been wanting defenders, if not of the radical innovation proposed by Dr. Fischer, at any rate of the full liberty of theological expression in the name of "scientific independence." Among others, Professors von Soden and Scholz, of the University of Berlin, have published, in the *Christlische Welt* (Marburg), a special declaration, in which they express their disagreement with the action of the consistory on two grounds—one personal, on account of the age and services of Dr. Fischer; the other on the ground of principle. It is noteworthy, however, that even advanced thinkers, in some cases, are not willing to go as far as Dr. Fischer, altho they agree with him in the main. For example, Dr. Rade, editor of the *Christlische Welt*, thinks it would be dangerous to preach the new Christology from the pulpit. He is in principle agreed that "the results of the historical study of Christianity" are to be preached to the people, but demands that these "results" be first proved correct. He objects to Fischer's Christology on the ground that it is contrary to the Christocentric standpoint.

Practically the same position was taken by a special convention of about thirty Berlin preachers, who demanded that Dr. Fischer be not deposed from office, because it was held to be dangerous to abridge the "freedom of expressing theological views in the churches" or the "independence of scientific investigators"—whatever the official doctrinal standpoint of the churches may be.

Conservative papers maintain that, consistently, such men as Dr. Fischer should sever their connection with a church which they no longer represent. The Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* insists that the laity as such favors orthodoxy, and that the demand for radicalism comes chiefly from the clergy. The contest, it says, is to a great extent one between "layman's theology" and "preacher's theology."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE TORREY-ALEXANDER CRUSADE.

THE "mission" recently started in the West End of London by the American evangelists, Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander, and already briefly noted in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 11), has been attended by remarkable success and is compelling a large share of public attention in England. It is reported that one hundred thousand applications for admission to the first meeting in Albert Hall were received, and that ten thousand persons were actually present. The meeting is vividly described by Harold Begbie in the London *Mail*:

"Under the seven-ringed gas chandelier, drooping from the center of the vast dome with its bellying canvas, was gathered together in the splendid hall as strange and eager a congregation as ever came to a man with a message. People of all classes. A sea of humanity. One looked into that vast gathering and saw the smiling faces of converted men and the wistful faces of their women; the rebellious and half-scornful faces of the men of the world, and the nervous, flushed faces of ladies of quality. Face after face, face above face, from the floor to the topmost gallery, till one's eyes wearied of the human countenance and longed for trees, and mountains, and moving waters. Not a seat was vacant, except in the cases of a few darkened boxes, whose owners, objecting to the mission, refused to lend them. To right and to left, up from the floor to the roof, a dense, multitudinous mass of men and women. . . . . .

"The address was on the triumphant note sounded by St. Paul from a prison cell: 'Rejoice in the Lord—always.' Dr. Torrey declared that what struck him in London was its joylessness. The East End is joyless; so is the West. The poor are joyless; so are the rich. You can not have joy if you are 'outside Christ.' He quoted a lame translation of St. Augustine's magnificent words: 'Lord, Thou hast made us for Thyself, and we must needs be weary till we rest in Thee.' The matter of his address was irreproachable, his delivery telling. The sentences were short, with pauses between the words. 'My friends. The world. Is empty. GOD,' drawing out the word, 'is full!' Now and then a few people tried to break into hymns, but they were instantly 'hushed,' down. Subdued 'Amens' ran round the house. Once when he mentioned Ingersoll's name there were opposing 'Hear, hears' from the gallery. There was no instant response from the audience. Coughing broke out again. He has a strong American accent, making 'gloery' of glory, and 'Amurrika' of America. He works himself up every now and then, raising both arms above his head and lifting his face upward. Occasionally he shouts his message. But on the whole he is quiet and repressed. He made what I think is the mistake of most missioners. He insisted on the ease with which sin and trouble can be removed from weary hearts. 'All you have to do,' he pleaded, 'is to be in Christ.' He did not tell the people who try and fail how they are to attain that victory. He was not constraining men and women to draw near, he was expressing amazement that they remained so far away."

Mr. Begbie goes on to comment:

"A quickening of the spiritual life is essential, and it is coming.

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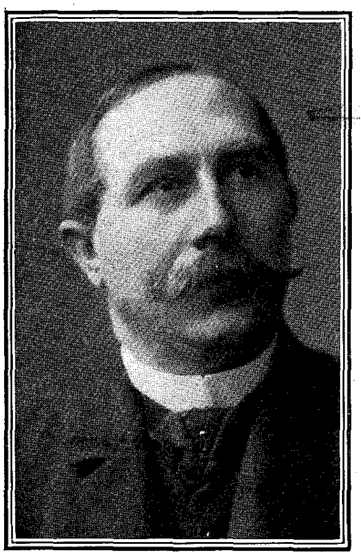
It is coming from science as well as from religion. I do not think that American revivals are likely to succeed in the same measure in England as the spontaneous religious movement has succeeded in Wales. They may do good, they will certainly help many people; but can they ever appeal to the national character? 'Lead, Kindly Light,' must always be more to Shakespeare's England than Mr. Alexander's 'Tell Mother I'll Be There.' It is the heroic sweetness of Christ himself, and the sternness of his warnings, that will move England, not the catchy tunes of the mission hymn-book. To bring American methods to Christianity is not the one thing necessary; to bring Christianity to American methods would more abundantly serve the destined ends of righteousness."



PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

He is charged with publishing as specimens of a "temple library" found in 1900 at Nippur tablets actually discovered elsewhere several years earlier.

*The Church Times* (London, Anglican) amends Mr. Begbie's last quoted remarks by registering its conviction that "American methods must needs be brought to Christianity if the glory and honor of all the nations are to be gathered into the city of God," but that "this is done precisely by bringing Christianity to American methods." It continues:

"There is one only test for every man claiming to be sent by God in an extraordinary fashion. Does his message tend to confirm men and women in the faith of the Gospel? Does he knit them more closely in the bond of charity? Does he help to bring them and their members into captivity to the law of Christ? Does he build up the Christian character? If he fail in these respects, we shall not listen to his eloquence or be moved by his engaging personality; for tho an angel from heaven should preach to us any other gospel than that which we have learnt, we shall not receive him. St. Paul gave his warning to the Galatians at the very beginning of Christianity, and it holds good to the end.

"Have we any reason for supposing that Messrs. Torrey and Alexander will stand this test? We have none. Time and result will show. But these are not the first American Evangelists who have visited our shores with the same claims, using the same methods. Did the visits of Messrs. Moody and Sankey tend to a strengthening of Christianity in the English people? We have no reason for supposing anything of the kind. Even if they did no harm, to be merely harmless is not to show the signs of an apostle. But we fear that great harm has resulted from their methods—a feeble sentimentality fitly expressed in meaningless ditties, a loosening of the bonds of Christian fellowship, an abiding taste for revivalism as a substitute for practical religion. The message and the methods of the new arrivals are so exactly similar to those of their predecessors, that we can see no ground for anticipating any better result. The harm will be done, we imagine, chiefly among dissenters. Careful observers at the Albert Hall agree that the assembled thousands were mostly drawn from the habitual or occasional attendants at Protestant places of worship. We are not surprised. These methods do not appeal to the irreligious. They appeal to men and women who are accustomed to hymn-singing, to preaching, to the stir and the emotions of a crowded meeting. Such persons are affected; they are roused to a movement of self-surrender. And the result? It is written large in past experience. The decadence of English dissent—by which we do not mean a decay of numbers—will not be arrested by such means. We shall be thankful if it is not made worse."

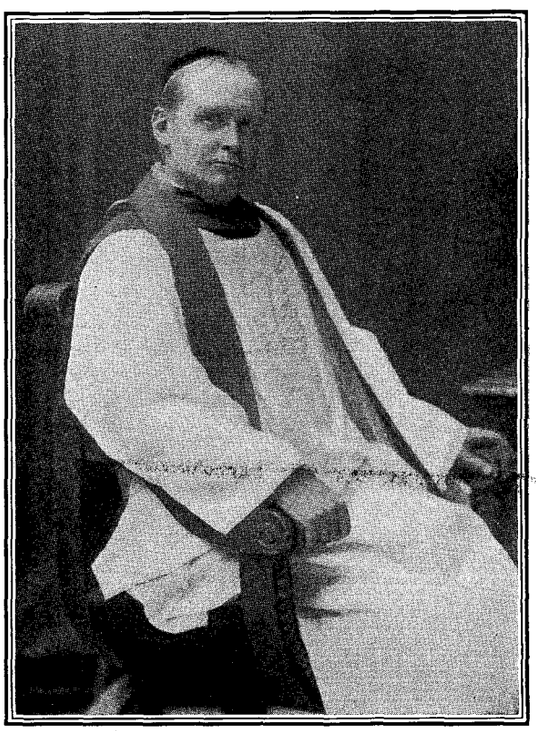
The London *Outlook*, an influential secular weekly, comments thus:

"The Torrey-Alexander mission must have much to overcome in the West End of London. Nevertheless, some enthusiasm there is—some part of every audience stands up in token of its adhesion. It is the old story of crowds. Given any enthusiasm at all in a crowd not otherwise hostile, that enthusiasm has in every individual subject to it its collective force. Given a merely passive multitude—to say nothing of an *a priori* sympathetic one—a distinct and forcible personality must impress itself. Set up a man in the view of a silent multitude, so he be endowed with conviction and a powerful voice, he must, to some extent, sway it. If there is more to explain, then we must say that there is among us some spiritual discontent which, in spite of taste and antecedent difficulties, finds its satisfaction in these American gospellers. But if Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander have in London any success at all comparable to that of Mr. Roberts in Wales, we shall be very much surprised. We do not disapprove of their mission. There is none too much emotion in our lives, and those of us whose mental aptitudes admit of the appeal may be the better for forgetting their daily cares while they listen to Dr. Torrey's sermons and join in Mr. Alexander's hymns. We would that some general emotion, more consonant with the knowledge and aspiration of the age, might stir in our community. But of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander we would say no ill."

## DR. HILPRECHT AND THE NIPPUR TABLETS.

A CONTROVERSY which involves two of the leading American Assyriologists, Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, New York, and which has already led to the resignation of five of the managers of the Department of Archeology in the University of Pennsylvania, is attracting keen interest in antiquarian and religious circles. According to the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who is himself an authority in the matters under dispute and led an expedition to Nippur in 1884-85, the facts of the case indicate "ungenerous treatment of Dr. Peters" and "perversity or blunder" on the part of Professor Hilprecht. Writing editorially in the New York *Independent*, he says:

"The story is this: Dr. John P. Peters, now rector of St. Michael's Church in this city, was formerly professor in the University of



THE REV. DR. JOHN P. PETERS,

Rector of St. Michael's Church, New York, who makes the charges against Professor Hilprecht, and asks "whether the tablets discovered at Nippur in 1900 do in fact, constitute a library."

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Pennsylvania and in the Episcopal Seminary in Philadelphia. While there he secured the money for sending out the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia in 1884-85, and later for the University of Pennsylvania expedition at Nippur, which he conducted for two years and of which he was director afterward while Dr. Haynes was in the field. For his first year he took with him Dr. Hilprecht as one of his assistants. He had known Dr. Hilprecht as a fellow student in Leipsic, and had recommended and introduced him to his position as professor in the University of Pennsylvania. At the end of the first year of excavation at Nippur, when nothing had been found and there had been troubles and losses, Dr. Hilprecht resigned and left, declaring that nothing could be found there. Dr. Peters was not discouraged. He returned home, reorganized the expedition, took two of its members with him, Dr. Haynes and Mr. Noorian, and closed the year with large discoveries of buildings, tablets, and monuments. Then he returned to his work at home, leaving Dr. Haynes in charge, and later resigned the directorship, which was given to Dr. Hilprecht. A year later Dr. Hilprecht went to Nippur, reaching there just after Dr. Haynes had gathered in a large and lucky find of tablets. There he remained some weeks closing up the expedition, after having been on the ground, in both visits, some four months. Meanwhile he had done admirable work in deciphering and publishing the discoveries of Dr. Peters's second year.

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

He thinks that "specialism in the ministry is as necessary as specialism in any other profession."

"But with his second visit to Nippur he imagined himself to be a great explorer as well as decipherer. He wrote a book on explorations in the East, in which he represented Dr. Peters as incompetent in scholarship and injudicious in his excavations, and claimed for himself the credit for what had been done, and especially for the discovery of the last collection of tablets, which he identified as a 'temple library,' and told of the general nature of its literary contents. But during these five years he has never published a single one of its contents, until scholars have begun to doubt whether it is anything more than one of the record rooms of business transactions of which multitudes are in existence. But he did publish, in America and Germany, an account of four tablets which he represented as from this 'temple library.' When Dr. Peters found, however, that they were not from the 'library,' and three of them from other cities, and had been purchased years before the 'library' was found, he so informed the trustees who had published Dr. Hilprecht's statement, for their quiet examination.

"But just then Dr. Hilprecht gave a lecture in Philadelphia on the subject, was questioned, and the whole scandal came out. Dr. Peters and Professor Prince testified that the tablets did not come from the 'library,' and Professor Haupt said he did not believe there was any library, and the managers of the museum tried to make an investigation, and the trustees of the university objected, and then the officers of the museum resigned, five members in all, and Dr. Hilprecht made no defense, but says he is going to Constantinople next month to carry on his work on the 'library.'"

Dr. Peters states his side of the controversy in a letter to the New York *Times*, from which we quote as follows:

"It came to my knowledge that one cut and one description of tablets alleged by Professor Hilprecht to have come from the 'temple library' in Nippur, contained in a volume published by him with the impress of the Department of Archeology of the University of Pennsylvania, were in reality tablets purchased under my directorship some eleven years before the library was discovered, neither of which came from Nippur at all; and that, further, in a German publication he had represented two more tablets found or purchased under my directorship eleven and ten years earlier as coming from this 'temple library' discovered in 1900 at Nippur, furnishing cuts of the same. That is, the major part of the specimens of tablets found in the 'temple library' were actually identified as found elsewhere ten years or more before the discovery of the alleged library. . . . . .

"The question which scholars are naturally asking is whether the tablets discovered at Nippur in 1900 do, in fact, constitute a library? Why have they not been published? Why are they so carefully kept from the eyes of all other scholars? Why, in place of specimens from the tablets really found in this alleged library in 1900, has Hilprecht actually published as specimens of his 'temple library' at least four tablets proved to have been discovered years before, three of them in cities far removed from Nippur?"

In view of the charges made, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "the proper thing for the University of Pennsylvania to do would seem to be to make a thorough and impartial investigation." The New York *Tribune* comments:

"Obviously this is such a delicate matter that outsiders will hesitate about taking sides, especially as time will probably correct any grave injustice that may have been done. The most serious phase of the matter is that doubts have been excited as to the reality of the great 'temple library' which the world has been led to believe once existed at Nippur. Dr. Hilprecht's critics think that uncertainty on this point is warranted by the limited number of tablets of undisputed origin that have yet been described in print, whereas it has been supposed that thousands of such records had been secured.

"A number of good reasons might be advanced for delay in translation and reproduction, and perhaps these will be forthcoming in time. Moreover, Dr. Hilprecht's friends think that he materially helped his case a few evenings ago by exhibiting at a meeting of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia two tablets from Nippur that were apparently of a purely literary character, their inscriptions being hymns or incantations. These and other facts which have not yet been adduced may account for the confidence which the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania seem to place in Dr. Hilprecht. At present, therefore, it would be premature to assume that the great library of Nippur is a fiction."

## SPECIALISM IN MINISTERIAL TRAINING.

IN his volume on "The Trend in Higher Education," Dr. William R. Harper voices the feeling of many intelligent laymen in the churches that "the training provided for the students in the theological seminaries does not meet the requirements of modern times." In addition to this, he states that the ministers who have had the training of the seminary "are frequently those who speak most strongly against the adequacy and the adaptation of the present methods"; and the better men, he finds, are coming to think that a satisfactory preparation may be secured in some other way. Dr. Harper pleads for a curriculum which would encourage specialism in the ministry, as opposed to the present curriculum which requires the same work of every man. The present methods, he avers, look only to the training of preachers, whereas modern requirements demand "general Christian work," Christian teaching, and administration of church affairs for which no adequate preparation can be obtained. He says further:

"The day has come for a broadening of the meaning of the word minister, and for the cultivation of specialism in the ministry, as well as in medicine, in law, and in teaching. In the village and small town a single man can do all the work in the Christian ministry, as well as in medicine and in law. There is evidently no room here for the specialist in any field. But in the small cities, as well as in the large cities, the time has come when specialism in the ministry is as necessary as specialism in any other profession. The ministry stands to-day in this respect where law and medicine stood twenty-five years ago. The conservatism of the churches

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explains this holding back, and the fact that the profession of the ministry has not developed, as other professions have developed, under the influence of the democratic sentiment, explains why the stronger and brighter men who come from our churches ignore the ministry, and choose some other profession."

The kind of training demanded, the writer asserts, is that which will best adapt the individual to his environment. This necessitates a study of the individual and of the environment. Modifications of the curriculum should be "of such a nature as to meet the demands suggested by the character of the field in which the student is to work—the demands, in other words, which in general concern the present state of society in the midst of which the student finds himself." More specifically the writer adds:

"In the first place, the training of the theological student should be adjusted to the modern democratic situation. Real democracy is not a century old. The atmosphere of the present day is essentially different from the atmosphere of our grandfathers. Even fifty years ago men did not dream of the development that was to come, nor of the results which were to follow the introduction of self-government by the people. The curriculum of the theological seminary, however, has not been modified to meet this new situation. Tho Christianity is democratic through and through, the church has, to a large extent, antagonized the democratic spirit. The masses are out of sympathy with the church, because they confound the church and Christianity, ascribing to the latter the aristocratic attitude of the former. If the theological student is to do his work in a democratic atmosphere, he must be filled with the democratic spirit and must learn to employ democratic methods. This is not the spirit, and these are not the methods, of the ordinary theological seminary. And unless this spirit is permitted to control the work and methods of the seminary, the minister will find the opportunities for his work reduced both in number and in character.

"Then, certain changes should be made which will bring the work of the theological student into touch with the modern spirit of science. The great majority of students who enter the theological seminary have but a slight knowledge of science, if any. They have come in large measure from the smaller denominational colleges, few of which have any equipment adapted to the teaching of science. Here, indeed, a real difficulty presents itself. If a prospective theological student is sent to a state institution, or to one of the larger universities in which he would learn directly and definitely this scientific spirit, he is in danger of being drawn away from his purpose to preach. If, on the other hand, he goes to a small denominational college, he fails to secure any adequate preparation in science or psychology. It is true, moreover, that theological students in general are devoid of the scientific sense. They have little or no sympathy with scientific work. They utterly lack that point of view which will enable them to bring themselves into relationship with that greatest factor in modern civilization, popularly called science. The man who has not had training in science can not speak effectively on any subject, least of all the subject of religion, to men who have had such training. We should be surprised, not at the small number of scientists who maintain their church connections, but rather at the comparatively large number who retain such connection in spite of the pulpit ministrations to which they are compelled to listen.

"And, finally, some adjustment must be found by which the curriculum will be enabled to meet the demands that are made by the present peculiar social conditions. Reference has already been made to the inability of the ordinary preacher to make an impression on the lower classes. The evidence would seem to be quite conclusive that he is equally unable to influence the higher classes. The country is full of men who have become wealthy. The number of wealthy men increases every decade. It is democracy itself that has made possible this large number of wealthy men. The most interesting problem, perhaps, that confronts the future democracy is the question: How will she adjust herself to men of wealth, or they to her? Meanwhile, what is the attitude of the church toward this growing class of influential men? How shall men be prepared who shall be able to work out this difficult problem? For it is the problem of the church as well as the problem of democracy. Something is being done in sociological lines to train men to exercise influence among the working classes. Nothing, however, has yet been proposed in the way of training which will enable the minister to do successful work among the richer classes."

Practical suggestions for reorganization are given by the writer; some of the most radical of which are appended here. The first year of the theological course he would make general; following that the work of specialization should begin. Thus:

"1. That at this point the students be allowed to group themselves according to the work which they propose to do. In this way there will come to be a group of those who perhaps are planning to preach or teach; another group of those who desire to become pastors, administrators, or general workers; a third group for musical workers; and a fourth, if necessary, for medical workers.

"2. That in each case the student be expected to select a particular department in which he shall do his principal work. This will be one of the six departments ordinarily organized in connection with a divinity school; namely, Old Testament, New Testament, church history, systematic theology, sociology, homiletics. It will be to his advantage also to select a second department in which he shall do secondary work.

"3. That every student who is preparing to teach or preach be encouraged to give a liberal portion of his time to work in natural science, psychology, and English literature, unless in his college course he has made such progress in these subjects as would warrant his omission of them at this stage of his work.

"4. That in the group made up of those who are to be pastors, administrators, and general workers, the English Bible be made the principal subject, and that the secondary subjects be psychology, pedagogy, and sociology. Of these, neither Hebrew nor Greek should be required.

"5. That for musical and medical workers courses be laid out along lines of special adaptation, an effort being made to correlate the work of the seminary with that of some special institutions in which music and medicine are the sole subjects of study.

"6. That to as large an extent as possible the work of the student be directed to the study and investigation of great problems.

"7. That 'clinics' be organized in connection with various departments of the seminary; for example, in Sunday-school work, with the biblical and pedagogical departments; in visitation work, with the sociological department; in preaching and church administration, with the department of homiletics.

"8. That the scope of the theological seminary be broadened and, if necessary, the name be changed in order that it may include instruction for Christian workers of all classes."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NATIONAL campaign against "the alarming growth of the secular Sunday" has been started in England. It is headed by the archbishops of Canterbury and York and a majority of the bishops of the Anglican Church.

AN article appearing in this Department three weeks ago bore the misleading title, "A Roman Catholic's Criticism of Celibacy." The views quoted were those of a "Reform Catholic," not a Roman Catholic. In the same article, celibacy was referred to as a "doctrine." Our attention has been called to the fact that celibacy is "a law of discipline," not a doctrine, of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE result of the competition, in which Miss Helen Miller Gould offered three prizes of $1,000, $500 and $250 for the best essays on the comparative merits of the Revised Version of the Bible (Protestant) and the Douay Version (Roman Catholic), has been made public by the Rev. Dr. W. W. White, of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York. Two hundred and fifty-six essays were received. The first prize was awarded to the Rev. W. T. Whitley, a Baptist clergyman of Preston, England, the second prize to the Rev. G. H. Beard, a Congregational clergyman of New Haven, Conn., and the third prize to Mr. Charles B. Dalton, an Episcopalian, Assistant-Master in Trinity Parish, New York. The judges in this contest included President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary; Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

A SPECTACLE unique in the religious annals of the city was witnessed in Boston on March 1, when a great company of ministers and Christian workers, led by the Rev. W. J. Dawson, of London, and the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, of Brooklyn, paraded the slum districts, with banners and torches and a Salvation Army band, inviting all and sundry to attend a great evangelistic meeting in Tremont Temple. According to *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Methodist Episcopal), the effort to attract outsiders "proved very disappointing." The same paper thinks, however, that the participants in the procession deserve great credit for their action, adding: "Indeed, it is a miracle which we beheld—that these excellent Christian people were ready to join hands with the Salvation Army, and to do anything which promised to reach the unchurched people of our city. This act of compliance was wonderfully significant and hopeful."

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## FOREIGN COMMENT.

### OPPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN MASSES TO FREE INSTITUTIONS.

FREE institutions have no meaning to the masses of the Russian people, the English are told by the "Russian noble of exalted rank," the "man of the highest character and of blameless life," who has been explaining anonymously through the London *Mail* that the proletarian movement in his native land is "a great big bluff." Of his countrymen we are told by this Russian that "the vast majority believe in the benevolent protection of their sovereign," an assertion which may be read in connection with the following remarks made by a Russian peasant "who works in the city during the winter," to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*:

THE CZAR'S MOTHER.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is credited with being the chief enemy of reform.

"'This business,' he assured me, 'is all the work of the upper class, the students. They deceived the workingmen, made them go to his Majesty with a petition for more wages, and the workmen went, and that was mutiny; and of course mutiny can't be allowed, or else what would become of Russia? So they had to fire on them, and they wounded a few; but that's all over now and everything is quiet. And the Czar will put things to rights. He's going to make good laws for the workingmen. Why, he received workingmen, peasants, in his own palace and promised them they should have more wages. So it will be all right now.' 'Ah!' he added, 'they say things are very bad abroad; the best of Russia is that it is a free country; here, as long as you pay for your land, nobody interferes with you.'

"Such men as these provide the Grand Duke Vladimir and his friends with a ready argument against a constitution. But it must not be forgotten that their mental outlook is the result of the systematic obscurantism of the present Government."

It would be easy to quote from some Continental European newspapers much comment indicating that a favorite theory of English dailies regarding the Russian situation is wholly untenable. That theory makes the combination of discontented students with discontented workmen in centers of population the basis of coming revolutionary changes in Russia. But in some French and German newspapers it is pointed out that young students become old bureaucrats, and that the native workmen, as distinguished from the foreign workmen, are not the backbone of the reform agitation. Hence, it is believed by these organs, the labor demonstration is effectively suppressed. The whole situation is analyzed at some length by a writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for whose capacity to speak authoritatively that militarist and monarchical German organ vouches:

GENERAL DEDULINE,

Prefect of police in St. Petersburg and a right-hand man of General Trepoff.

"The present situation in Russia, according to the views of those judges who know the country best, would indicate that the labor movement—notwithstanding the excesses transpiring here and there—has been overcome, but that the influences directed toward reform of official conditions have not been overcome. The two manifestations have absolutely no connection, but should be distinguished from each other sharply. If there happened to be support of one movement by the other, here and there, that was a merely external and accidental circumstance. The one profited from and made use of the other as a result of the exceptional conditions recently prevailing. The labor disturbances may be safely regarded, notwithstanding, as a development brought about by foreign, Polish, Socialist, and other elements. The most conspicuous parts in these demonstrations and struggles were certainly played by foreign agitators and foreign gold. Whether and to what extent Japan was responsible may be left out of account. It is otherwise with the reform movement in Russia, which has signalized itself with utterances by zemstvos and by the representatives of the nobility in municipal and scientific bodies, etc. These things, like all their forerunners in the history of the country, are of purely Russian origin and character. At present it would appear as if they were destined to attain a measure of success.

"Whence comes, then, this new and powerful manifestation of the old movement? Of course, the forces now active in Russia have always been present, but they have been set free on this occasion by the unfortunate course of the war with Japan. The Government was thought to be wholly occupied and discouraged. Hence the reform movement broke out with new strength. For this reason, too, the movement itself meets with disapproval on the part of those very Russian patriotic elements which otherwise might have sympathized with it. Even in Russia the national and patriotic elements consider that it is very like betrayal of one's country to take advantage of the difficulties in which the nation is involved for the purpose of setting on foot more or less revolutionary movements within. For the Government is thus prevented from devoting all its energies to overcoming the enemy abroad. At home, moreover, the peace and unity of land and people are disturbed and the general strength dissipated. But these undoubtedly sound considerations carry

CZAR NICHOLAS—"Has the shooting stopped?"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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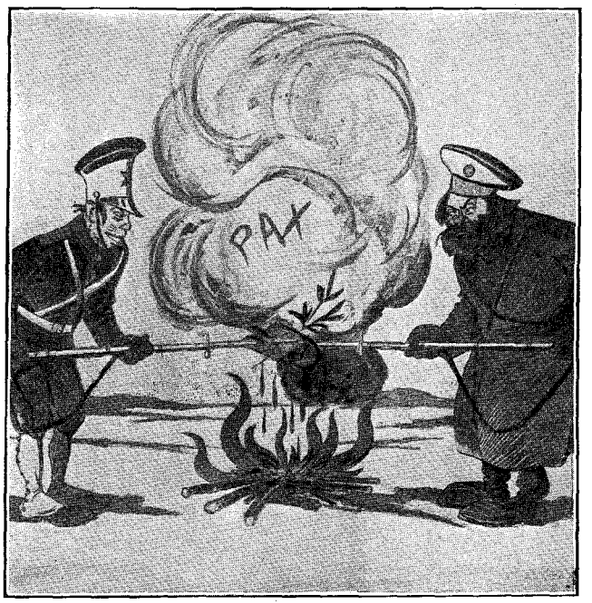
weight with only a relatively small circle of the Russian 'intelligent' element, which is peculiarly the leader of the immensely developed reform movement. We see here a confirmation of the old teaching of experience that certain elementary movements in the popular life are influenced by the call of patriotism as little as they are by the statute-book. Those movements stream over such considerations, as we saw at home in the case of the miners' strike [in Germany] when public opinion ranged itself on the side




ROASTING THE DOVE OF PEACE, WITH OLIVE BRANCH TRIMMINGS.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

of the miners, disregarding the breach of contract on the part of the workers. This is unfortunate enough, but it can no more be altered than any law of nature.

"It remains noteworthy in the case of the Russian upheaval that only a small percentage of the whole people has been involved in the reform movement now meeting with relatively such considerable success. It may be asserted even to-day that at least nine-tenths of the Russian people regard this movement without sympathy and without comprehension. Indeed, they regard the leaders and participants in it as enemies of the Czar and of holy Russia, and hate them accordingly. That the movement, notwithstanding the comparatively small number of its adherents, has been propagated so quickly and so widely is due to a simple reason. The educated classes among the Russian population—altho they are not in any sense organized throughout the whole empire—are the only classes to be taken into account in the consideration of any sort of political movement. They only have sufficient initiative, capacity, and determination to give expression to their convictions even in the presence of autocracy. The great mass of the Russian population lives on, mentally as well as politically, in sluggish inertness."

All this, of course, finds no indorsement in organs which regard the situation from the liberal, radical, or socialist point of view. The radical *Frankfurter Zeitung*, for instance, a daily which Nicholas II. is said to read regularly, makes the zemski sobor rumors the basis of an editorial contention that even those Russian peasants who can neither read nor write should now receive the suffrage. It says in the course of its comment:

"There is but one way out of the difficulties, and that is a representative assembly of the whole Russian Empire. That is perceived by Russians who are free from prejudice. If the right of representation be granted to the whole empire, according to Mr. K. Kostyleff, the noted publicist, writing in the *Russ*, that would still not signify that every corner of the land is to have its representative. It is a matter of a mechanical unifying of the various interests. The object of the election is to bring together five or six hundred independent persons who possess the general confidence. It is not the aim to contrive a diminutive model of Russia after the pattern of the population. This view is at least worthy of attention. If it seems imperative to summon a representative assembly of the whole people, it goes without saying that such a thing can emerge only from general elections. A representative assembly of classes is a representation of the people in a very limited sense.

"The fear of the peasants who can neither read nor write is not justified. If the Russian Government deems the peasants sufficiently intelligent to manage their own affairs, including those of judicial nature, there is no reason why they should not be competent to select men in their own confidence to represent them in a Russian assembly. The experience gained with the representative assemblies in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia is of a kind to encourage the Russian people to follow the example of their 'little brothers.' Some twenty-five years ago in Russia it was thought sufficiently humiliating that the Russian Government should give a constitution to the emancipated Bulgarians—a constitution granting far-reaching liberal demands—whereas the people at home were refused any concession of a liberal kind.

"But however it may be decided to constitute the zemski sobor, which the Russian Government contemplates summoning, there can be no doubt that the intelligent element of Russia, in its demand for participation by the people in the Government, is unanimous and, it would seem, determined to go to every length in order to attain the end so long desired. Half concessions on the part of the Government, therefore, will not suffice to effect the pacification of discontent. The rulers in St. Petersburg would be well advised in giving their assent to the assembling of a popular representative body empowered not only to support the Government with its counsel, but likewise to exercise a real control over the finances and the administration. There ought to be no doubt regarding this matter on the Neva. The prestige of Russia throughout the whole civilized world depends far more upon liberal internal reforms than upon the outcome of the war with Japan."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE ZEMSKI SOBOR.

"HAVE you gone crazy?" wrote Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, to Prince Mestchersky, when that conservative supporter of autocracy years ago suggested the summoning of a zemski sobor (the term means "assembly of the land," says the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*). Pobiedonostseff's query caused Mestchersky to drop the subject of the zemski sobor, according to the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), which relates the anecdote. But Pobiedonostseff, it is now announced, "is compelled by the state of his health to take a prolonged rest," and the *Grazhdanin*, which Prince Mestchersky controls, is dealing with the subject unreservedly. But the conservative organ is not at all friendly to the zemski sobor idea as now advanced, giving as a reason that "it would be impossible to restrict it to the one subject of peace or war." It even heaps ridicule upon the project, finding space for satirical verses which make the zemski sobor of the twentieth century consist of seven conservative landed proprietors, seventeen student agitators, four anarchist professors, twenty-four lawyers, a newspaper editor, some Armenians, Finns, and Poles, not one peasant and five hundred Jews. "As no cripples should be sent to the front," observes the *Grazhdanin* editorially, "no madmen should be summoned to a zemski sobor. It is a great delusion to suppose that a zemski sobor of reasonable men can be suddenly brought together." The most conspicuous organ of the reactionary party, the Moscow *Viedomosti*, asserts that in view of the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, there can be no further talk of a zemski sobor:

"After the dreadful event that has filled Moscow with horror, will St. Petersburg really take delight in so childish an undertaking as a Zemski Sobor? Should the Government take this momentous, irrevocable step, should it determine upon the summoning of a Zemski Sobor, our 'public opinion,' fanaticized by revolutionary ideas, will at once see therein evidence that the Government has become aware of its own helpless weakness, and the forces of upheaval will at once take advantage of this weakness in order to

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formulate still more excessive demands as a means of further terrorizing Government and society. But, it will be urged, something must be done in order to put an end to the present intolerable conditions. Yes, not only 'something' but a great deal. Something very decisive must be done in order that Russia may once more be placed under the normal conditions of healthy active life.

"Now, what must be done?

"We must go back to the rooted principles of the firm, rational policy of Alexander III., who did not yield to revolution, but fought it down."

Ideas of the same general character are urged by this daily in the article it devotes to the memory of the late Grand Duke Sergius. "We have been unable," it says, "to afford protection to the man who through the uprightness and adamantine firmness of his truly Russian convictions and through his immovable fidelity to the ideals of Alexander III. served as an example to all Russians. True to his duty as a Russian grand duke he yielded to no compromises with the enemies of Russia, and on that account he brought down upon himself their most devilish hate." It asks, in subsequent utterances, if it be "so difficult" to "follow the great example of him who is still living in the memory of all"—Alexander III., the ruler whose ideas made the late Grand Duke Sergius the victim of a deed "which has covered Moscow with shame." "Is this sacrifice, too, to be in vain? No, that is impossible!" But the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the political policy of which it is hard to determine, altho it professes no faith in liberalism and is a foe of Jews everywhere, takes some exception to the line of reasoning of its Moscow contemporary. It observes:

"What connection can there be between this horrible deed (the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius) perpetrated by the international anarchists, and the striving of all true Russians to restore the mode of communication between the Russian people and the Russian Czar? The Moscow newspaper naturally recommends measures of repression, terror against terror. But have we not seen that this method does not give peace to our land, but only leads to periodical repetitions of these horrifying deeds of infamy?"

Very similar ideas are expressed by the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), an organ which leans toward liberalism. The revolutionary propaganda and its effects can be made impossible, thinks this daily, only by concessions which, it hints, must culminate in the zemski sobor. The subject is canvased with animation from every point of view in organs so opposed in policy as the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), devoted to Panslavic theories, and the *Nashi Dni* (St. Petersburg), the radical daily which has been forbidden to appear until late next May as a punishment for its omission to express regret at the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius. The *Nashi Dni* was very curious to ascertain the composition of the zemski sobor, averring that if it were made up of "creatures" it could not represent Russia. Very similar sentiments were expressed by another radical daily, the *Nasha Jizn* (St. Petersburg), which the Minister of the Interior has suspended for some weeks to come because its comments tended to show that the true remedy for revolutionary activity in Russia would be representative institutions. The tone of these articles was held to be disrespectful to the memory of the late Grand Duke Sergius. The decision to suppress this newspaper caused surprise to the London *Standard*, which deems recent articles in the columns of its Russian contemporary to have been "studiously moderate"; but one explanation, a correspondent conjectures, may be found in the fact that the suppressed daily had many readers among Russian workingmen. The *Nasha Jizn* is understood to have aggravated official discontent by calling attention to the fact that there "have been all kinds of zemski sobors" in Russian history, and that it is well to ascertain beforehand the classes to be represented in such a gathering. Yet it should be noted that these very points are urged in the St. Petersburg *Russ*, which thinks that "the organization [of the zemski sobor] may become a very pressing question, for upon this organization must depend the continuance and the capacity, and, therefore, also the result and the influence of the sobor upon Russian life." Such comment harmonizes with information supplied by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard:*

"The character of the assembly, whether consultative, legislative, or administrative, has depended largely on circumstances. The Czars have gladly entrusted [it] with the widest powers when taxes were required, or when their own positions had grown difficult. Apart from the question of origin it would be difficult to draw a sharp distinction between the zemski sobor and the early parliaments of England. But the zemski sobor is now merely a name. Its composition and powers were never legally fixed, and the Government can use its name for any sort of representative gathering.

"The Liberals expect a predominance of the appointed element. It is safe to say, however, that if the Government selects only persons known to favor the continuance of bureaucratic anarchy, the experiment will be a *fiasco*, and if it selects, or permits the selection, of real representatives of the people, the zemski sobor will prepare the ground for constitutional government. Moreover, it is uncertain whether events will be as patient as the Emperor is represented to be."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

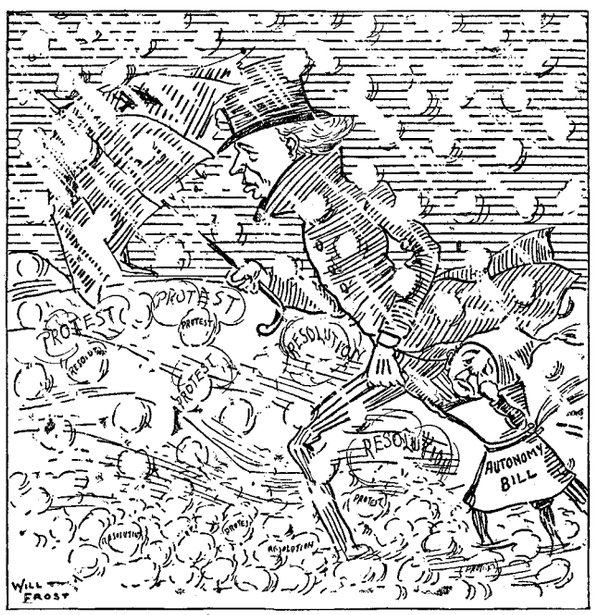
## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY AND CANADA'S POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, Prime Minister of Canada, has been guilty of conduct that must be likened, in the opinion of the Toronto *Saturday Night*, to that of "a man who gains admission into a private residence under the pretext that he is a plumber come to put in some new pipes, but who, when once permitted to enter, carries off the piano and gives it to his church." He obtained a parliamentary majority some four months ago, explains the Toronto periodical, on the railway issue, and is now using it to

WE WANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH WEST!!
HIERARCHY
QUEBEC
PROTEST
PROTEST
PROTEST

clauses, however," it adds, "without breaking faith with Mgr. Sbarretti, and, indeed, the entire church." "What is really sought is the exceptional establishment of a particular church," says the Toronto *Sun*, "which happens to be that of the Prime Minister and a powerful section of his supporters." "The papal ablegate," it concludes, "is a very respectable personage, but he has no business here." And the Toronto *News* makes the following editorial statements regarding the papal representative in Canada:

"Ever since his arrival in Canada the whole power of the church has been directed to extending the separate schools. In Ontario the pressure upon parents has been stronger, and the efforts to convert public into separate schools have become a scandal. New




A BLIZZARD.

—*Montreal Witness.*

life has been given to the movement to restore separate schools in Manitoba, and the determination of the church to bind the new provinces to maintain separate schools is still further evidence of the influence of the ablegate. He is thoroughly representative of the reactionary element in the Roman Catholic Church.

"Believing, no doubt, that his cause is right, and not comprehending the character of the people, nor understanding the spirit of the continent, he is trying to impose upon Canada conditions that would be more acceptable to a European state than to the democracy of America. The two ablegates who preceded him—Monsignor Merry del Val and Monsignor Falconio—were more liberal in their views, and saw the wisdom of avoiding strife. Apparently Monsignor Sbarretti believes the only way to win is to make a frontal attack. That is the line of tactics that has been adopted, and it seems as if the determination of the church is to force the bills through Parliament by main strength. A serious mistake is made, however, when it is said that the adoption of the bills before the House will 'settle the school question forever.' On the contrary, it will be the signal for a conflict that will continue until the cause of freedom and progress triumphs. The West is now filling up with Americans who were promised the little red schoolhouse as it exists in the republic. This is the aggressive and influential element in the new provinces, and it will ultimately become a political force greater than the province of Quebec. Whatever victory Monsignor Sbarretti may win by his reactionary methods now, the future is against him."

Even as far back as the last general election, we are told by this newspaper, "there were whispers of a bargain between the Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy," while the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *World* asserts that "what the church wants in the new provinces more than anything else is a share of the lands which are growing rapidly in value. This rich prize it has had its eye upon for a long time, and it will not abandon its purpose without a struggle. It is holding Sir Wilfrid strictly to the terms of the bill as first presented to the House."

The Ottawa *Free Press*, however, is but one of various papers which deny the allegation that the Roman Catholic hierarchy made any bargain with the ministry or with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Says the daily last named:

"What *The News* wishes to imply, altho it does not assert this openly, is that there was a compact or bargain between the Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy which would give that church an authority over education in the West that it does not possess under the existing Territorial Act and ordinances; and that there was an understanding that the school issue should be kept out of the contest.

"This is a suggestion that ought not to be made without evidence being produced in support of it. There is not a tittle of evidence to support the belief that the victory in Quebec was won by any such means. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been throughout his whole public career the ardent champion of the rights of the people, and it is impossible to believe that he would seek power by any other means than by the support of the people, freely given to one who has ever been a firm upholder of their liberties.

"Our contemporary's historical argument tends to refute its own statements that Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes to take advantage of a majority obtained upon other grounds to guarantee and endow separate schools in the Western territories, for it admits that the Prime Minister has been the resolute antagonist of the ultramontanes in his own province for a quarter of a century, and that he has with boldness and success resented the pretensions of the Quebec hierarchy to exercise authority in state affairs.

"The education of the West is preeminently a question for the people of the West—not for the hierarchy of Quebec or the people of Ontario to direct or control."

The fact that Goldwin Smith is opposing state aid to sectarian schools in the new territories, upon the principle of separation of church and state, seems to *The Canada* (Montreal), which gives the French-Canadian clerical view of the matter, to place that publicist in "community of sentiment" with the cartoons of the Toronto *World* and *Telegram*. The *Canada* is astonished at the charges of a political bargain between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Laurier following. It says of the opponents of the measure:

"These good people think it is the 'hierarchy,' that is to say, the higher Catholic clergy, who have exacted of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the insertion of the school clause in the bills admitting the new provinces. We need not say that no pressure whatever has been brought to bear upon Sir Wilfrid to compel him to do his duty as a statesman. We need not recall the declaration of Mgr. Legal, Bishop of St. Albert, that he has had no communication with any member of the Government on this subject. Were we to defy the Smiths, the MacLeans, and others to bring before the public one proof of the intervention of the Catholic clergy in this affair, they would laugh in our faces. The communications of the pastor with his faithful, we should be told by these persons, are confidential and no trace of them is left.

"To argue on this point would serve no purpose. They are convinced of the existence of a dark plot, hatched in the shadow of the confessional, against the absolute omnipotence in educational legislation of the new provinces. But if they are reduced to accusing Sir Wilfrid without proof, by mere deduction, we have less difficulty in proving a flagrant and public intervention of the Protestant clergy in opposition to the maintenance of separate schools in the Northwest. Not a day passes without their newspapers bringing us resolutions, now of Methodist conferences, again of Presbyterian ministerial bodies, almost all in Ontario or in Manitoba, asking that the provinces be left free to suppress the separate schools. Certainly, the gentlemen who are members of these conferences, assemblies, and other synods, have a perfect right, as citizens, to express their opinions on the political questions of the day. But it is not as citizens, it is as members of the clergy of different religious denominations that they condemn religious instruction in the school, and 'resolve' that the new provinces should not be prevented from banishing all religious instruction from their schools."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## MADAME D'ESTRÉES'S DAUGHTER.

THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Cloth, 563 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

HAS Mrs. Humphry Ward fallen into a rut? Has she succumbed to the temptation which assails every successful novelist to repeat successes in modified form? Certainly her new book bears a remarkable resemblance in treatment to "Lady Rose's Daughter." It centers around the adventures and temptations of a somewhat neurotic member of English society, who this time falls and is not saved by the hero, and it has the same flashy villain, tho in this case it is a poet-journalist instead of a soldier. The suggested influence of heredity is the same in both heroines, and it may be more than suspected that both of them have a prototype in the history of English society. The relations between Lady Kitty Bristol and Geoffrey Cliffe in the novel are sufficiently near to those of Lady Caroline Lamb and Byron in real life, just as in "Lady Rose's Daughter" the heroine is a reincarnation of Mlle. Julie d'Espinasse. Even Lady Parham, the somewhat grotesque wife of the Prime Minister, may almost be regarded as a replica of the patrician dame who was Lady Rose's daughter's rival, tho in one case the medium is caricature, and in the other chiaroscuro.

Still, with all this resemblance, Mrs. Humphry Ward is sufficient of an artist to make a second attempt of almost equal interest with an earlier version. Indeed, this time her portraiture of certain inner circles of London will have a success of scandal almost equal to that which her heroine achieves in the book, somewhat after the manner of Mrs. Norton. That rather eccentric circle known as the "Souls" is represented in the book by a similar set known as the "Archangels." It would almost seem as if she had drawn her hero from the character of the present Duke of Devonshire, and several other figures strike one as being rather too exact portraits. All these intermingle in a series of scenes which are not too closely knit together by any relevance to the plot, which is rather a soul drama than a connected series of incidents. Two final catastrophes cause the deaths of the guilty lovers, one by the stiletto of an offended rival, the other by a convenient attack of phthisis, which has a habit of removing repentant Magdalenes since the time of the younger Dumas.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

There is just a touch of morbidity in the treatment, which chimes in with the character attributed to the heroine, but it is not altogether a pleasant aspect of Mrs. Ward's work. Against the hysteria of her heroine she posits the character of William Ashe, careless in his strength, generous yet hard in his attitude. The portraiture is not altogether successful. Women novelists always seem to make a hash of their heroes. Nor are her minor men characters in the present case as effective as in "Lady Rose's Daughter." No person of the type of Darrell would have helped Lady Kitty to publish cabinet secrets.

Notwithstanding these failures to ascend the highest artistic heights, "The Marriage of William Ashe" is a most careful piece of work, and will reward perusal by its vivid portraiture of a fascinating character set in the midst of surroundings which are vividly portrayed. That it transcends in interest and workmanship the majority of novels goes without saying.

## ROME SEEN BY AN ARTIST'S WIFE.

ROMA BEATA. By Maud Howe. Cloth, 362 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co.

THE author of these interesting pen-pictures of Rome, Mrs. John Elliott, is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, cousin of Marion Crawford, niece of Sam Ward (the man who used to carry Horace in his pocket), sister of Mrs. Laura E. Richards and wife of John Elliott the artist. These impressions of the Eternal City were originally expressed in letters to Mrs. Richards, during Mrs. Elliott's sojourn in Rome while her husband was engaged there on his mural work for the Boston Public Library. All of which is calculated to commend these impressions to one even before he embarks upon the pleasant perusal of them. Again, to convey to an appreciative and sympathetic friend through letters one's experience of places, men, and things is to make such portrayal under the most favorable condition. It is naturally more vivacious, more intimate, and more illuminative than the methodic, if conscientious, keeping of a diary.

Mrs. Elliott has a light, firm touch, and a broad, quick and true grasp of her Rome. The personal note is a great part of the charm in these pages, as in the letters of Madame Waddington. Moreover, one feels that Mrs. Elliott has absorbed Rome, and there is a grace and gossiping quality to her descriptions even of Baedecker points of interest which makes the reader friendly. She remains "White" in her politics, but is cosmopolitanly sympathetic with the "Neri," or Catholics. She says: "I was in Rome when Pius the Ninth died and Leo the Thirteenth was elected. I have a very clear impression of my presentation to Pope Leo in the winter of 1878, very soon after he became Pope. The mother [Mrs. Julia Ward Howe who was also in Rome] refused to go: those stubborn Protestant knees would not bow down to Baal or to the Pope. Our generation takes things differently, not half so picturesquely. We say: 'An old man's blessing is a good thing to have, whether he be a lama from Thibet or a priest of Rome.'"

MAUD HOWE.

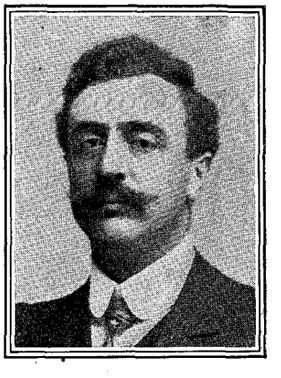
*A propos* of Pope Leo's asking her, when she was presented to him, how long she had been in Rome, Mrs. Howe remarks: "I am not sure whether it was Pope Leo or Pius the Ninth who always asked strangers how long they had been in Rome. When the answer indicated that the stay had been for days or weeks, he said, in parting, '*Addio*'; when it had been months, '*A rivederci—au revoir—*' because if you had been here only a short time, you may not return; but if you have been here for months, you are sure to come back."

Mrs. Elliott also writes very pleasantly of the most popular woman in Italy—Queen Margherita. She and Mrs. Potter Palmer had a private audience with the Queen. "She is still beautiful, her hair magnificent, her eyes kind and keen. . . . She is much beloved; she has much charm, besides being good and clever." Surely, a very pretty send-off even for a Queen. There are a great many smaller things than queens and popes set forth interestingly by Mrs. Elliott. Those who like foreign places and social relations and society and art will find "Roma Beata" charming reading.

## THE ALL-ACCOMPLISHED EMPEROR.

THE KAISER AS HE IS; OR, THE REAL WILLIAM II. (Le Véritable Guillaume II.) By Henri de Noussanne. Translated by Walter Littlefield. Cloth, pp. xvii, 257. Price, $1.25 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS, the latest volume on the Kaiser, contains on the whole the most elaborate study of him that has yet appeared. M. Leudet's book, a few years ago, gave a hint at its plan, spirit, and conclusion. Part I. treats of "Royal Qualities in the Man." Part II. considers "Human Qualities in the Monarch," its several chapters discussing their subject in his "Physical Attributes," "As Husband and Father," "As Proprietor, Guest, and Host," "About Town and Travelling," "As Head of the Army," "The Virtuoso," "As Preacher and Poet," and "William II. and Love." Part III. covers "The Mind of Man and Monarch." The book tells how the Kaiser looks and dresses, his habits and ways. The evolution of the imperial mustache and photograph is described, and the defective left arm.



HENRI DE NOUSSANNE.

His speeches, letters, and telegrams are reviewed; his impulsiveness, vanity, and ambition are depicted. We are given his utterances on social and domestic economy, education, theology, his views on the army, the navy. There is an account of his ideas on and his achievements in literature and the fine arts (M. de Noussanne rates William II. as "before all and beyond all . . . an artist"). The story is related how he dismissed Bismarck and coerced the Poles, as is that of his experience with Socialism. The author tells of the presents he gives and of his vagaries. There are anecdotes galore. M. de Noussanne essays a portrait of the whole man—character, heart, mind, beliefs, his secret reasoning on the most intimate subjects and on the most vital themes. He knows just how the Kaiser feels toward God, and in his inmost mind debates the French question. He often doubts his sincerity, and thinks he is inconstant in his friendships and admirations, as well as hard to the defeated (as shown, for example, by his treatment of Poland and of Kruger). He believes him to be

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"weak and unstable," a mere "illusion of power," and speaks of "his work of self-advertising and noise." The last chapter of Part III. and Part IV. forecast the future. On his death, "William II. will leave Germany unstable, divided, poverty-stricken, nerveless, and feeble. . . . Its ambition will be its ruin."

The book is based on a theory of the Kaiser that colors every page. The Frenchman has convinced himself that William II. is "*un malade*," *i.e.*, not of sound mind, a trifle "cracked." He marshals (and to some extent selects) his facts with a view to upholding this judgment, and is ever ready to read its support in his story. Yet each fact he gives, and the facts as a whole, are clearly otherwise explainable. To the impartial student youth, heredity, restless energy, egotism, ambition, and a catholic mind suffice hitherto to account for the Kaiser, without any necessity of an injected theory of mental derangement; nor does lack, on occasion, of tact demonstrate madness. M. de Noussanne distinctly nullifies his own theory on page 187: "Some people call him a madman, others a genius. Both are right." The author must be admitted to be at times a little malicious, occasionally even capriciously so. He knows well Germany and Continental affairs. His book—bright, critical, vivacious, cutting and showing at times deep insight (especially into industrial and political questions)—is thoroughly good reading. It is a brilliant work.

Dr. von Holleben, and not Herr von Holbein (as stated on page 45), was German ambassador at Washington at the time of Prince Henry's visit. The English of the translation is in places faulty, and the book has too many typographical errors.

## THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

SPECIES AND VARIETIES, THEIR ORIGIN BY MUTATION. Lectures delivered at the University of California by Hugo DeVries, Professor of Botany in the University of Amsterdam. Edited by Daniel Trembly MacDougal, Assistant Director of the New York Botanical Garden. Pp. xviii, 847. Price, $5.00 net. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

THESE lectures give, in a condensed form, the substance of the author's two large German volumes on the Mutation-theory and Hybridization, omitting chiefly such matters as would be of interest to the specialist only. There is thus presented to the intelligent layman a convenient means of becoming acquainted with the progress of thought on organic evolution made in one direction during the past generation. As Darwin's theory of natural selection marked a distinct stage in the advance beyond the earlier speculations on the subject, the theory of Mutation is in its turn destined to mark another epoch.

The prevailing idea of descent assumes that new species arise by the gradual accumulation of favorable characters in the descendants of those organisms that manage to survive the selective action of the natural vicissitudes in the struggle for existence. Darwin saw that there was great fluctuation in the characters of the individuals of a species, and that variations may take place in all directions, unfavorable as well as favorable; and he pointed out that those varying in an unfavorable manner would be likely to succumb, and only the ones with favorable characters would survive and transmit their advantages to their offspring in a higher average degree. In this way, then, unfavorable qualities being weeded out by "natural selection," species adapted to their surroundings gradually evolve. Darwin also recognized the occasional appearance of "sports," some of which at any rate are better fitted to their environment than their brethren, and so give rise to new types. According to the "Neo-Lamarckians" the conditions themselves induce such changes in organisms as make them better adapted to their surroundings.

Now Professor DeVries says that neither of these methods is the true one for the origin of species. After pointing out that "species" in the ordinary use of the word, as apples, beets, wheat, violets, etc., are not well-defined entities, but collections of smaller groups or "elementary species," each of which is fixed about an average type, he shows that these elementary species may from time to time produce as offspring individuals having new characters, and these give rise to new races specifically distinct from their ancestors as well as from all other organisms. Such a sudden jump is called a "mutation." By means of painstaking experiments and cultures extending over some twenty years, Professor DeVries has established mutation as an empirical fact, securing, for example, about a dozen new species of evening-primroses that have remained constant since their origin, and true to seed.

One great difficulty with the Darwinian theory of descent was the length of time it required for the gradual evolution of existing forms; this time was much longer than astronomical and geophysical evidence would allow for the age of the earth in a habitable condition; but according to this new theory there is no discrepancy. Mutations may occur in all directions, and natural selection would eliminate the unfit ones; that accounts for the apparent adaptations of species to their surroundings as well as for the fact that the older species are not so rich in varieties as the newer ones. The experiences of breeders with artificial selection, upon which Darwin drew so largely for his demonstration of natural selection, is explained by DeVries in this way: Since every common so-called species consists really of a mixture of several distinct sorts of plants, the breeder, in selecting an individual with exceptional qualities for further cultivation, did not get merely one that showed common qualities in an exceptional degree, but one of a relatively rare species mixed in among the others. The species do not merge into one another as is supposed by Darwinists, but are really "discontinuous." Thus he explains the numerous gaps or "missing links," and the fact that improved forms always require constant selection to keep them up to a high standard; for there is ever a tendency for the average to reassert itself in the offspring of extremes. This constant selection is not necessary in the case of pure breeds.

Most of what is generally called "atavism" or reversion to type, is really the result either of the constant intercrossing of the numerous related species crowded together in any region, or the splitting up of the offspring of a hybrid into types representing the parents—in accordance with "Mendel's Law," which is confirmed by Professor DeVries's work on hybridization.

There is no explanation offered for the physiological causes of mutations, but the author does not think a search for such an explanation along experimental lines a hopeless one. The text closes with the quoted words: "Natural selection may explain the survival of the fittest, but it can not explain the arrival of the fittest." This the Mutation theory tries to do.

## A BLOT ON OUR NATIONAL ESCUTCHEON.

THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTHWEST. By Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL.D. Cloth, 293 pp. Price, $1.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

IN this little volume Dr. Brady gives a fluent and interesting account of the events leading up to the Mexican War and of the war itself, with its resultant augmentation of the territory of the United States. The "Conquest of the Southwest," as Dr. Brady views it, began with the emigration of Americans to Texas and ended with the Gadsden purchase. Obviously a complete study of the "Conquest" involves an examination of the American colonization of Texas, of the relations of Americanized Texas to the parent republic, of the secession of Texas, its successful War of Independence, and the conditions accompanying its subsequent annexation to the United States, and of the considerations that led the United States to go to war with Mexico. As Dr. Brady points out, all this is treated at more or less length in general histories, but there is a dearth of monographs dealing with the subject as a single and unified whole. This want he endeavors to meet, and while his work can not be said to attain the dignity of a historical treatise, it is acceptable as a clear and accurate outline sketch of the salient phases and questions involved.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Considerable space is properly devoted to a survey of the ethical aspects of the "Conquest." Dr. Brady states his position concisely enough: "The whole proceeding may be described as the story of the spoliation of a weaker power by a stronger, and is the one serious blot upon our national history. The conduct of the United States was wholly indefensible in a large part of the operations about to be discussed, and no truly patriotic citizen can think of it without an abiding sense of shame. Nor can our mortification be diminished by our recognition of the fact that in many particulars the conduct of Mexico during the period was an affront to civilization." Elaborating, Dr. Brady holds that each of the three causes commonly assigned played a contributory part in bringing about the Mexican War: the desire on the part of the slave-holding States to add new territory out of which other slave-holding States could be constituted; the attempt by the United States to delimit its territory by maintaining the extreme Texas claim; and the "Manifest Destiny" idea as voiced by Thomas Hart Benton. It is further certain, the writer affirms, that the "moral issue" had been obscured by the gross misconduct of Mexico, and that it was "vastly better for humanity in general and for the conquered section in particular" that it should become part of the United States. All this, however, "does not condone our method of acquiring the territory in question." There can be no doubt that this is a substantially correct statement of the case.

In his exposition of the successive stages of the "Conquest," Dr. Brady lays stress on the political rather than the military side, and on movements rather than men. Not that the heroic, dramatic or picturesque is forgotten, for we come across some capital pen pictures of the noteworthy figures of the two wars and of the history-making episodes in which they participated. Interest is heightened by the illustrations, which are in the main reproductions from old paintings, engravings, and daguerreotypes.

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"Human Submission." — Morrison I. Swift. (Liberty Press, $0.25.)

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"Landscape in History." — Sir Archibald Geikie. (Macmillan Company, 8/6 net.)

"The Plum Tree." — David Graham Phillips. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Physical Culture Life."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Self-Made Man's Wife—Her Letters to Her Son."—Charles Eustace Merriman. (G P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Cuba and the Intervention."—Albert G. Robinson. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Omar Repentant.

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Night falls, the stars are rising, and full soon
Over New York shall float the simple moon;
How bright the streets are with the women's eyes,
And the false friendship of the smart saloon!

Lo! Broadway like a lane of fallen stars;
Hearken the roaring cataract of bars,
The scented rustle of the prowling face,
The cling-clang and the moaning of the cars.

Turn we awhile into this pleasant den,
And talk with me of this strange world of men.
A world, alas! alas! of women too—
Turn we awhile into this pleasant den.

See the bartender with his subtle face!
He smiles at me—ah, yes, I know the place,
And me the place knows well—Sir Pandarus
Of Troy is he—of far-descended race.

He is a minor devil of this hell
We call the world—his part here is to sell
Death and damnation—and if you *will* buy,
Why in the devil's name should he not sell?


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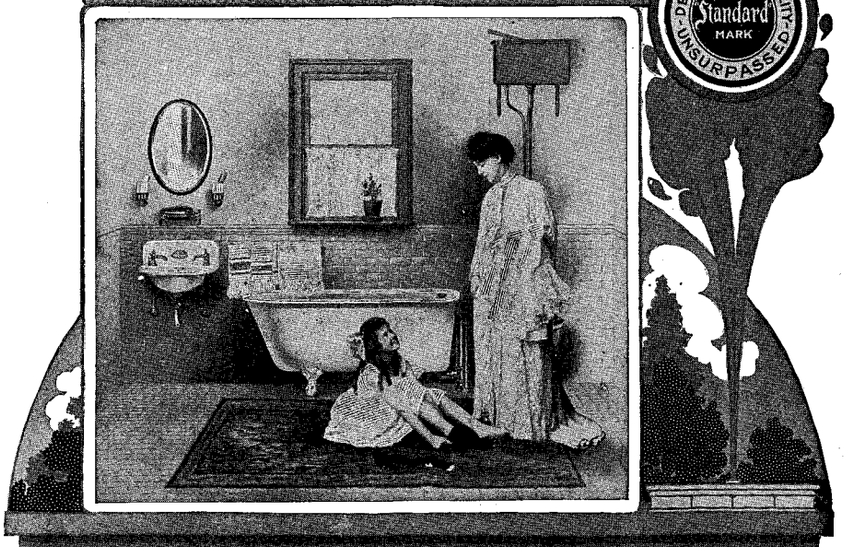


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Say, what is yours?—no! no! the drinks are mine;
Shall it be whisky, or shall it be wine?
How young you look—whisky for you, you say?
So be it, stripling, whisky too for mine.

What is the book I saw you with but now?
"The book of verses underneath the bough!"
So that old poison-pot still catches flies!
"The jug of wine, the loaf of bread, and Thou!"

Boy, do you know that since the world began
No man hath writ a deadlier book for man?
You smile—O yes, I know—how old are you?
Twenty—well, I just measure twice your span.

You drank that whisky pretty quick, young sir—
Now keep your eyes from off that woman there,
And hear me talk—look at her face, you say!
Poor soul! there are a million more of her.

. . . . . .

Now let me tell you what may come to pass
If you continue draining yonder glass—
The Vine—I beg your pardon—yea! the Grape;
Something like this will surely come to pass:

This glorious garment of your youth shall rot
Little by little; you will know it not—
For the moth hides that feeds upon the silk—
And so the garment of your youth shall rot

Unnoted, till there comes a day you call
Out on your youth to help you—and lo! the small
Trickle and trickle out of yonder glass
Upon the rock of youth has wasted all.

. . . . . .

Hearken to one who hath the wine-press trod:
Nights shall you cry to your forgotten God,
And wring your hands and weep hysteric tears,
Till the dawn smites you like a scarlet rod.

Day shall be made of danger, night of dread;
Faces and fears shall gibber round your bed,
And tears and sweat alike shall sourly stain
The fevered pillow of your furnace head.

Awake at morn—awake, and so athirst,
Awake as tho this last drink were your first—
A fire only to be quenched by fire—
Athirst with the fierce drought of the accurst.—

To your own self your body a burning shame,
No lustral water long shall cool its flame.
A moment in the bath you say, "To-day . . ."
At night—this day as yesterday the same.

. . . . . .

This shall the Vine do for you—it shall break
The woman's heart that loves you, it shall take
Away from you your friends—sad, one by one,
And of your own kind heart an agate make.

This shall the Vine do for you—it shall steal
Subtly the kind capacity to feel.
As it to brittle stone your arteries,
So sense by sense in turn it shall congeal.

This shall the Vine do for you—this good brain,
By usury of chance favors, it shall drain
Of all its proper powers to think or dream,
And hold it captive by a vinous chain.

By smaller robberies of power and peace,
The Usurer Vine doth make him much increase
Of mortal souls, ripens and purples him,
And takes on bloom; such robberies as these:

Straight limbs he makes to falter and fills with aches,
Proud backs he bends, and the strong framework shakes
Even of doughty captains of the wars;
No strength beneath the moon but what he breaks.

. . . . . .

"Night's candles are burnt out"—O cleansing words!
I quote you here in town instead of birds;
The soul of Shakespeare lives in yonder dawn
After a night of pigsties and of sherds.

Night, with her moths and nightmares and the moon,
Is almost gone—the sun is coming soon;
Night-watchmen and night women and the stars
Are slinking home to sleep till afternoon.


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We are exclusive tailors and as the volume of our business is so enormous **We Are Able to Save You From $5.00 to $10.00** on every garment we make for you. The Suits and Top-coats we are making for $10.00 this season have never been equaled anywhere in the world for the price we ask. The man who gets one of them can safely feel that he is dressed in the height of style, and we give with every Suit and Overcoat our absolute guarantee as to its excellent wearing qualities. Let us make your suit *this season and see if* we do not give you the most remarkable value you ever had from any concern you ever dealt with. Our illustration correctly shows **a new Spring fashion** for which we display a number of choice patterns in our sample book **for made to measure Suits at $10.00.** There is workmanship in these clothes that shows itself even to the man who is no judge of goods. These are Suits that will stand careful examination because they are **honestly tailored** by men of great ability in the art of cutting, designing and making.

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The illustration shows it perfectly. This free offer is one of our methods of advertising our great tailoring establishment. The coat goes free with each Suit or Top-coat. Instead of the Rain-coat, if you prefer it, you may have a fine silk umbrella or a nobby up-to-date Fancy Vest.

You see the goods before you pay for them so you take no risk whatever in ordering from us. We send all suits and overcoats to be examined, tried on and found perfectly satisfactory before you are asked to pay your money.

Our great catalogue of Spring and Summer fabrics showing a magnificent assortment of patterns for **made to measure Suits** in the newest effects at $10.00 to $22.50 mailed **FREE, postpaid** on application. This catalogue contains full instructions for taking your own measurements quickly and without the least trouble, also order blanks, tape measure, etc. Write us to-day for this elegant book of samples.

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And you and I that talked the short night through,
What in this coming day are we to do?
I, being old, shall go on as before,
But you, dear lad, oh, tell me, what of you?

You are so young, you know so little yet,
You are the sunrise, I am the sunset;
It matters little what my end shall be,
But you—but you—you can escape it yet!

Listen—and swear by yonder morning star
To fight, and fight, and fight for what you are,
Straight, trim and true, and pure as men are pure—
Swear to me, lad, by yonder morning star!

—*From The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

### Domiduca.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

. . . The goddess who watches over one's safe coming home.—*Marius.* Walter Pater.

Lead home, for now the light descends the skies;
Lead home, O goddess of the evening eyes—
And voice of whisper dying off the leaves—
And touch of velvet air on flowers that sleep
(To-morrow to be slain amid the sheaves)!
Lead home, O brooder of the brooding bird,
With wings bedewed, in grassy covert deep,
Sleep-lulled, with its half-uttered vesper-notes;
Lead home, O guardian of the crouching flock,
By pools wherein the shadow lies unstirred;
Lead home the toilers all, who scarce can keep
Their pathway for encumbering drowsiness;
Lead home, pilot of lonely skiffs that rock
On yearning seas where bright the moon-path floats:
Lead all these home, and of thy bounty bless—
Lead home!

Lead home, O goddess of the evening eyes,
And voice of dim response to twilight cries—
Whom ever, since a child, I loved past all,
Served past all deities befriending earth!
Lead home! . . . and, if I have no home, then rise
Before my way, and, with deceiving charms,
Build me a dream of mine own roof and hearth,
And thither in remembered accents call
And lull me, sobbing, in remembered arms:
Lead home!

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

### Rain-Songs.

BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

The rain streams down like harp-strings from the sky;
The wind, that world-old harpist, sitteth by;
And ever as he sings his low refrain,
He plays upon the harp-strings of the rain.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

## PERSONALS.

**How Great Musicians Practise.**—Few people are aware of the immense amount of work which is necessary before a musician plays a piece in public, or the amount of drudgery which he has to go through in order to produce a smooth and finished performance. *Tit-Bits* tells us of some curious methods of working that are followed by noted musicians.

It is said that Spohr, one of the greatest masters of violin-playing of last century, seldom emerged from his dressing-gown, except when actually compelled to dress for a concert. However, in matters musical Spohr was the soul of regularity, and seldom, if ever, missed his daily practise.

Paganini, the greatest violinist who ever lived, was compelled by an ambitious and avaricious father to practise ten or twelve hours a day. So tired of the violin did he become that for several years he gave it up and interested himself in agricultural pursuits. The fit of laziness soon passed, and Paganini worked hard once more at his violin, and to such good purpose that there was nothing written for the violin which the clever Italian could not play. In later life he never practised; this was because he only played his own compositions.

It is said that an enthusiastic admirer of Paganini followed him from place to place, staying at the same hotels, in the vain hope of hearing the maestro practise. After spending many hours in the same hotel as Paganini, he was once rewarded by a single squeak—it was Paganini putting on a new string.

Rubinstein—that thunderer of the keyboard—is cred-


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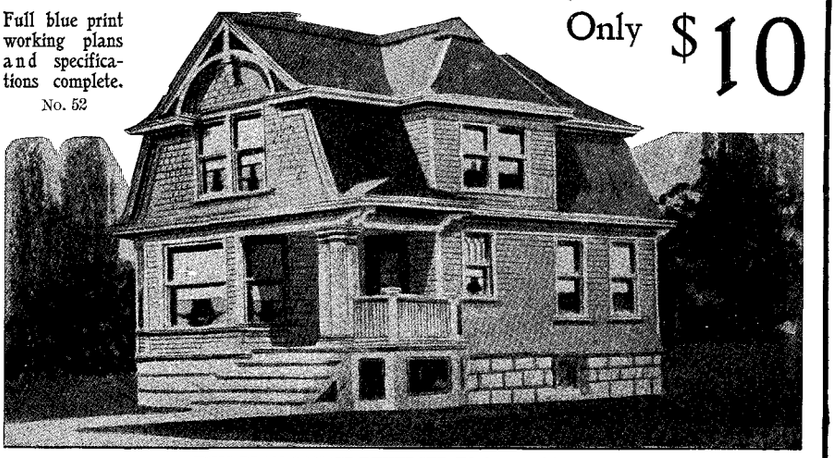

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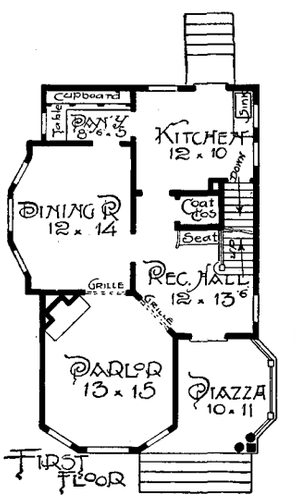


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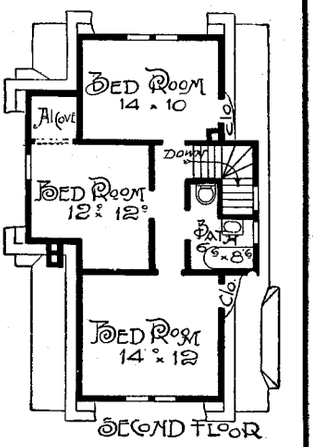


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BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking; also heating rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated—absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly. Address World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

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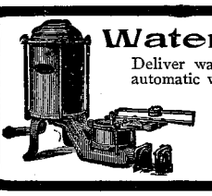
**The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker,** by JOHN STRANGE WINTER.—An amusing and lifelike story in the author's lightest and brightest style. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.



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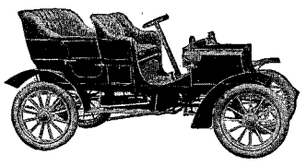

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The following letter just received is one of the hundreds of proofs:
Alliance, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado, we made a raise of one thousand feet in seven miles through sand up over the rims, using the hill climbing gear, and when we reached the top we threw in the high gear and she started off at a thirty mile an hour gait.

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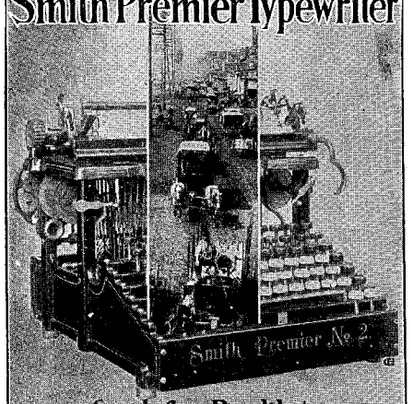


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This is not an offer of general stock subscription, but represents a private interest bought in by an official of the company, and which he is now desirous of placing among a few selected investors.

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ited with the following dictum: "If I do not practise for a day I know it; if I miss two days my friends know it; and if I miss three days the public knows it."

To come to more modern times, Kubelik is credited with being not only a hard worker, but also a regular worker; the latter is even more essential to success than the former. It is said that the only day on which Kubelik did not practise was the day after he had heard of the birth of the now famous twins. "I feel in such a nervous state I can not even practise," said the famous little Bohemian as he nervously walked the corridors of the hotel, awaiting the telegram from his distant home to say that all was well.

The greatest foe the musician has to fight is that feeling of satiety which overcomes him if his work is not well apportioned. A friend of the writer, a pianist, has played during the last ten years over 300 different pieces in public. Each season he acquires some twenty to thirty new pieces. So hard does he work at these that, after his short recital tour, he cannot bear to hear a single bar of any one of them. He is only saved from inaction by acquiring new pieces, which, of course, after a few weeks share the same fate.

It is said that Sarasate does not need to practise except when preparing new works for a concert. He says: "I am not a slave to the violin, but the violin is my slave;" or, in other words, he is, as we know, its uncomparable master.

One of our foremost English violinists, overcome with jealousy at the honors, and with them the shekels, which were being showered upon the foreign violinist, determined to see what he could do to attract attention to his already fine playing. For some six months he retired—alone with his violin—to a small country cottage. Not a single soul was allowed within the walls of his rural retreat. After devoting all his waking hours to his instrument, in due time he made his appearance and was rewarded with quite as much praise as was given to Paderewski or to Kubelik. His great success—strange to say—did not do him much good, as, although only in the prime of life, he seldom plays in public.

A well-known organ soloist once remarked to the writer, "I always arrive the day before I am announced to play. This is not only to try and secure a little practice on the actual organ on which I am going to play, but also to be in time to execute any necessary repairs." It is nothing unusual for this fine musician to spend the whole of the night alone in some large church, the greater part of which time, however, is spent, not in practising on the keyboard, but actually inside the organ.

Paderewski, "the fair one of Poland," is another musician who indulges in nocturnal practising. He has been known to go into the warehouse of Messrs. Erard—to which he has access at any time—and there, with only the night watchman as audience, to play away all night long. After such a night the great musician goes to his hotel, retires to bed, and sleeps, awakening refreshed in time for his recital.

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**Lincoln's Visit to West Point.**—Thomas B. Connery, who was a reporter for the New York *Herald*, 'way back in the sixties, gives an interesting account of an interview he had with Abraham Lincoln during his mysterious visit to West Point in 1862. John Ryan, acting-editor of *The Herald* for the time being, had ordered Mr. Connery to see the President and learn the cause of his visit. Here is the story in part as given by Mr. Connery in *The Criterion* (February):

It was William, the colored valet or attendant of the President, who opened the door and received Mr. Ryan's letter and the writer's card, on which had been penciled the words, "Reporter of the New York *Herald*." He scanned the writer over from head to


**$33.00 Pacific Coast.**

Tickets on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Daily and personally conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping-cars from Chicago to Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles without change. Double berth only $7.00. Fast trains, choice of routes. Meals in dining-cars (a la carte). Booklets and folders sent postpaid on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. All agents sell tickets via this line. Address: W. M. KNISKERN, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ills.



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"There is something about the whole tone of this advertising that makes you feel that you are considering the proposition of a square and honest fellow, who has 'the goods' to 'deliver,' and who is willing to take the burden of the proof upon himself, if you will only show sufficient interest to get in touch with him.

"The Shivers proposition and its mode of statement have been carefully copied by taggers-on, but none of them have been able to give to their advertising that whole-souled, convincing ring—that friendly, hail-fellow spirit—that the real thing possesses."

Thank you.

My old schoolmaster taught me that language could be used in two ways—"To express thought and to conceal it."

In my advertising I have simply tried to state the facts regarding my business. In this I have nothing to conceal, consequently have no reason to try to juggle words, to make them say one thing and mean another.

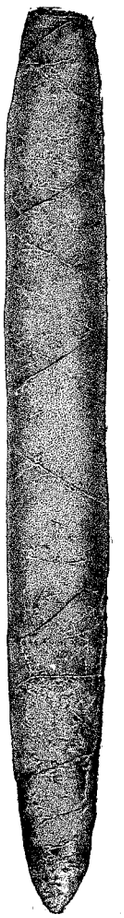
*MY GUARANTEE IS:—We guarantee that Shivers' Panatela Cigars are clean, clear selected long Havana filler, and selected genuine Sumatra wrapper.*

This guarantee is on every box of Shivers' Panatelas. There is no room in this for equivocation, and I would not dare to put it there, were it not true; hence my offer to send my cigars on approval to any discriminating smoker and let him judge for himself whether I overstate the facts concerning them.

**MY OFFER IS: I will upon request send to a reader of Literary Digest, one hundred Shivers Panatela cigars, express prepaid, on approval. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased. If he is satisfied and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price for them ($5.00) within ten days.**

I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.

And there is no room to juggle words in that offer. I fail to see how any smoker could refuse to accept it, provided $5.00 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay. I know and my customers know that I am selling them cigars at wholesale prices.



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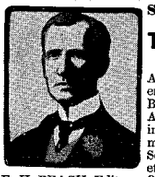

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foot rather sternly before disappearing; but—surprising transformation—returned almost at once with all the sternness gone. He was as nice and respectful as could be, even bowing with a degree of deference, as he said:

"The President, sah, says, sah, he'll be pleased to see you now, sah."

Over the threshold, and very hesitatingly, went the writer into the presence of the great man for the second time in his life—not erect, as I saw him on the first occasion, at the New York City Hall, confronting its astute mayor, Fernando Wood; not cheerful looking and care-free, but bent over and sad looking, sitting on the edge of his bed, with one foot resting on the opposite knee. He held in one hand Ryan's letter, and the reporter's card in his other hand near his eyes. Seeing him thus, and observing the bed rather mussed up, the thought flashed on the writer that the tired President had been lying down and that this visit must have interrupted much-needed repose. His discomposure was not thereby lessened—especially as he observed that the President hardly noticed the interruption, seeming for the moment lost in thought. The writer felt like backing out even then—like turning, and, if not fleeing incontinently, at least getting again safely on the other side of the door. But before one thing or the other could be done President Lincoln emerged from his abstraction and spoke:

"Reporter of *The Herald*, eh? Well, I'm not afraid of you. Walk right in and sit down."

The President then spoke of various things. He recalled that he had met Mr. Connery before, and went on to discuss the theater and plays. The reporter at last saw the break in the conversation, so long waited for, which would enable him to introduce business:

"Mr. President," he said, "I was sent up here by the acting editor of *The Herald* to ascertain, if possible, the motive of your sudden visit to this place. Perhaps you will consider it impertinent for me to inquire into such a subject."

"No, sir, I do not consider it in any way an impertinence. At worst it might be thought an imprudence." The lines on his brow all at once deepened into larger furrows. "You gentlemen of the press seem to be pretty much like soldiers, who have to go wherever sent, whatever may be the dangers or difficulties in the way. God forbid I should, by any rudeness of speech or manner, make your duties harder than they are. A while ago I said to you that I was not afraid of you, which you should know can have a double meaning. If I am not afraid of you, it is because I feel you are trustworthy. That is to say, I have no fear that you will violate confidence, or make improper use of any words I may let fall. The press has no better friend than I am—no one who is more ready to acknowledge its great power—its tremendous power for both good and evil. I would like to have it always on my side, if it could be so, so much, so very much, depends upon sound public opinion. Mr. Bennett is an extraordinary exponent of that truth; he can do what he likes with the public in many ways. He is a great editor, and his paper is a great paper—the greatest in this country, perhaps, if my good friend Horace Greeley will allow me to say so. Now, there, sir, in that remark about Greeley is an illustration of what I mean by trusting gentlemen of the press. If I made it to some of your profession they would instantly use it in their papers, and get me into hotter water with my friend Horace. Ah, do you gentlemen who control so largely public opinion, do you ever think how much you might lighten the burdens of men in power—those poor unfortunates weighed down by care, anxieties, and responsibilities? If you would only give them a consistent and hearty support, bearing patiently with them when they seem to be making mistakes and giving them credit at least for good intentions, when these seem not to be clear, what comfort you would bestow!"

He paused for a moment, and the reporter did not fail to volunteer assurance that nothing that might be objectionable would be printed by him.

"I trust you, sir, I trust you," said the President. "My allusion had no present application. As to your question concerning my motive in coming here, you may say to your editor it has not been caused by any crisis in the affairs of the nation."

"He was of the opinion," the writer remarked,

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"that your Excellency must have come here to confer with General Scott about military affairs."

The President mused again for fully a minute, and then, with a twinkle in his eye, observed:

"There is a gun factory over there, sir," pointing riverward—to the other side of the Hudson.

"Parrott's gun factory?"

"Yes, sir, that is what I mean. I am forever experimenting with and testing new inventions in fire-arms."

"And you would have me believe that your object in coming here has been to examine something in Parrott's line?"

"I would have you consider whether one theory is not as good as the other," he replied, smiling pleasantly.

"Still, sir, if you will allow me to say so, Parrott could have gone to you without your coming to him, had you needed to inspect anything new in his line, while General Scott is an old officer in poor health, and retired, whom you would hate to disturb."

"Oh, yes, that is true," he interrupted, quickly, "I would come a long way to talk with the old hero sooner than bother him. And, having come here, I was glad of the chance to converse with him about the situation of the country. Now I don't think I could say more were we to talk till bedtime."

This seemed an invitation to withdraw, which was promptly accepted by the writer, who stood up preparatory to making his *adieu*.

"You won't think hard of me, will you?" President Lincoln said, with his most taking smile, and stretching forth his hand, in which the reporter felt his own swallowed up as it were. But the pressure might have been a woman's so gentle was it.

William was waiting beyond the threshold and gave another generous bow as the writer passed out.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Just as He Thought.**—A small boy was reciting in a geography class. The teacher was trying to teach him the points of the compass. She explained: "On your right is the south, your left the north, and in front of you is the east. Now, what is behind you?"

The boy studied for a moment, then puckered up his face and bawled: "I knew it. I told Ma you'd see that patch in my pants."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

**Tale of the Billboard.** — Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.—*Yale Expositor.*

**Rather Startling.**—"Our star reporter is getting too good for this village," said the rural editor. "We'll have to send him to the city."

"In what way?" asked the editorial lounger.

"Why, in his stories. In one he states a cow swallowed a pin, and ten years later the cow was killed and the pin found."

"Well, that might be possible."

"Yes, but he had the nerve to say that the pin had enlarged into a coupling pin."—*Detroit Tribune.*

**Couldn't Hear.** — SAM: "Doctor, I can't hear anything."

DOCTOR: "You can't hear?"

SAM: "No, sir."—*Star of Hope.*

**Poor Consolation.**—DREAMY DICK: "Dey say dat fortune knocks wunst at ev'ry feller's door."

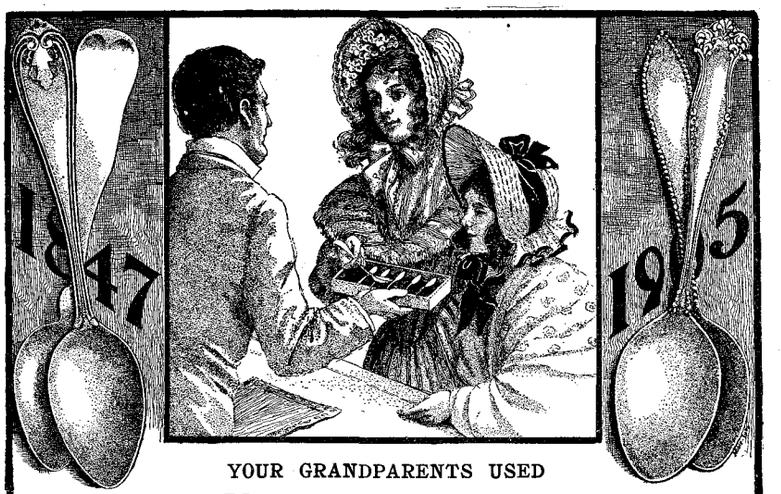
PLODDING PETE: "Huh! Dat ain't much conserlation fer us guys wot ain't got no doors."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

**A Hint.** — MR. HIGHLIVE (looking up from the paper): "Well, well! Wonders will never cease! They've got so now that they can photograph in colors."

MRS. HIGHLIVE (glancing at his nose): "I think, my dear, you'd better get your picture taken before the old process is abandoned."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Has a Stepmother.**—A strapping lad of twelve was registered in one of the public schools of Philadelphia. He readily gave the several facts called for, but he did not know whether his birthday fell on the tenth of November or of December.

The principal was surprised at this display of ignor-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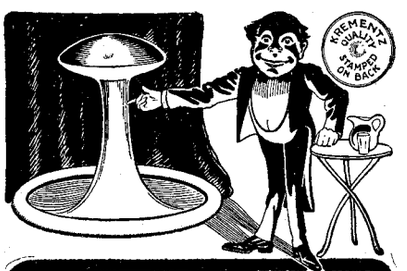


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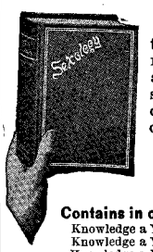


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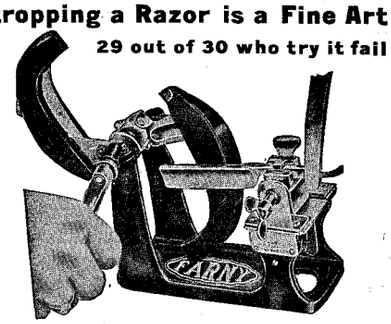


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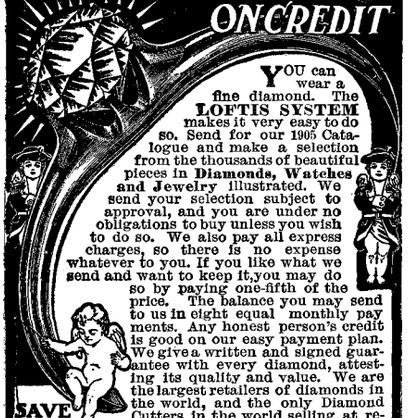

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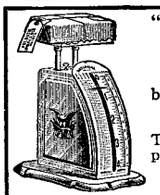

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ance on the part of so old a child, and he asked how it came to pass that he hadn't learned the date of his birth. "I wasn't born," said the boy, "I had a stepmother."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**Conundrums for the Wise.**—What black thing enlightens the world? Answer—Ink.

Name something with two heads and one body. Answer—A barrel.

If you were to ride a donkey what fruit would you resemble? Answer—A pair.

What is that which is lengthened by being cut at both ends? Answer—A ditch.

What coat is finished without buttons and put on wet? Answer—A coat of paint.

What is that that has neither flesh nor blood, yet has four fingers and a thumb? Answer—A glove.

What is it that no one wishes to have and yet when he has it does not wish to lose it? Answer—A bald head.

Why should a housekeeper never put the letter "M" into her refrigerator? Answer—Because it would change ice into mice.

Which would you rather, that a lion ate you or a tiger? Answer—Why, you would rather that the lion ate the tiger, of course.

Mr. Bigger, Mrs. Bigger, and Baby Bigger, which of this interesting family is the biggest, and why the biggest? Answer—Baby Bigger, because he is a little Bigger.—*Indianapolis News.*

**She Wanted It.**—HENSON (bashfully): "May I—er—kiss your baby sister?"

ALICE (in disgust): "Oh, I suppose so—if you are too cowardly to tackle a girl nearer your own size."—*Tit-Bits.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 11.—Kuropatkin reports that the Russian retreat on Tie Pass has progressed so favorably as to put his armies out of danger. The Japanese, however, are still hanging on his flanks and a continuous rear-guard action is being fought. The total losses in the battle are estimated at 200,000; the Russian killed, wounded, and missing are placed at 150,000.

March 12.—Kuropatkin, it is said, will be recalled and a fresh army will be sent to Manchuria.

March 13.—A world-wide eagerness for peace manifests itself in the press despatches. Indications are that Marquis Oyama is making great efforts to capture the entire Russian forces.

March 14.—The Russians at Tie Pass, recovering from their demoralization, are reorganizing for another stand. A Russian force under General Mistchenko repulses a Japanese attack eight miles south of Tie Pass; 1,000 Japanese are killed. The Council of War summoned by the Czar decides that the war must go on. The French bankers decide to postpone indefinitely the issue of the proposed Russian loan.

March 15.—The Czar approves the selection of his cousin, Grand Duke Nicholas, to succeed General Kuropatkin. A Japanese fleet of twenty-two warships is sighted off Singapore, probably on the way westward in search of the Russian Baltic squadron.

March 17.—General Kuropatkin is dismissed, and General Linevitch assumes command of the Russian armies in Manchuria. The retreating army is reported less than 50 miles north of Tie Pass, still fighting the Japanese on all sides. The Russian War Council decides to put a new army of 450,000 men in the field. Rozhdestvensky's fleet sails from Madagascar; the war council decides that he shall continue his voyage and give battle to the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo. An internal credit loan of $100,000,000 is being negotiated by the Russian Ministry.

RUSSIA.

March 11.—Advices show that Russia's internal unrest is increasing. The Russian Dowager Empress, it is reported, will soon leave the country.

March 14.—An attempt to open the schools at Warsaw fails.

March 17. Mobilization orders lead to renewals of the strikes in Polish cities.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 14.—President Castro, of Venezuela, is reported to have ordered the annulment of the contract and the cutting of the cables of the French Cable Company. The French Government is expected to take energetic action.

March 17.—France complains to the United States about the situation in Venezuela.


# Books Worth Having

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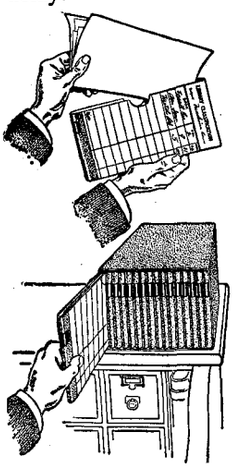

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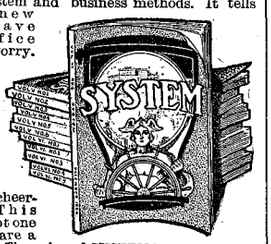


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## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 14.—*Senate:* Debate on the Dominican protocol continues. The treaty is expected to fail because the debate results in the drawing of party lines.

March 15.—*Senate:* All hope of securing the ratification of the Dominican treaty at this session is abandoned, and it is expected to go over to the next session of Congress.

March 16.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Dominican treaty.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 11.—Mrs. Chadwick is found guilty at Cleveland in her trial on an indictment for conspiracy.

New York's striking trainmen are seeking reinstatement in their old positions, the strike having failed.

March 12.—President Roosevelt, in an address before the American Tract Society in Washington, declares that immigrants must be aided and uplifted in order to further the high ideals necessary to keep alive the national spirit.

A committee of the Utah legislature reports that the awards of the St. Louis Exposition are an "immense and gigantic fraud."

Federal agents are investigating alleged land frauds in Utah.

March 13.—President Roosevelt, before the National Congress of Mothers, speaks on family life and denounces race suicide.

The United States Supreme Court declares the peonage law to be constitutional.

Independent beef packers organize to fight the beef trust.

March 14.—James H. Hyde consents to a mutualization plan for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, by which the policy-holders will elect twenty-eight of the fifty directors.

New York State Senate resolves to investigate New York's gas and electric light prices.

March 15.—Governor James B. Frazier, of Tennessee, is appointed to succeed the late Senator Bate in the Senate.

March 16.—Secretary Taft declares that the Administration policy in the Philippines is one of indefinite retention and that the next generation will settle the question of independence.

The Colorado legislature settles the governorship contest by unseating Governor Adams and declaring James H. Peabody elected. Peabody having signed his resignation in advance of the action.

March 17.—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, resigns, and is succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald.

President Roosevelt attends the annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York, and is given a rousing reception.

Wisconsin's legislature passes a bill forbidding the importation, sale, or gift of cigarettes in the State.

## CHESS.

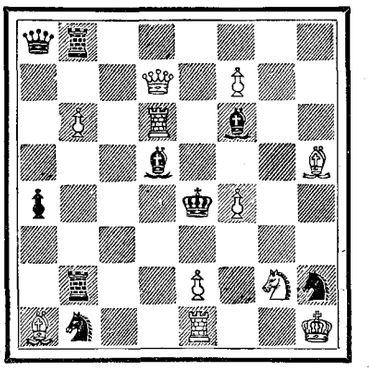
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 1,046.

J. P. CREYGHTON, JR.

*Illustracya Polska*, Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

qr6: 3Q1P2; 1P1R1b2; 3b3B; p3kP2; 8; 1r2P1S s; Bs2R2K.

White mates in two moves.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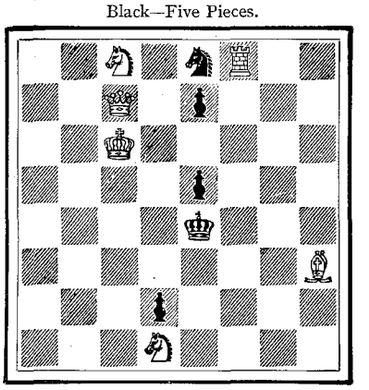
**Problem 1,047.**

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. W. RECH.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2 S 1 s R 2; 2 Q 1 p 3; 2 K 5; 4 p 3; 4 k 3; 7 B; 3 p 4; 3 S 4.

White mates in three moves.

## The Marshall-Janowski Match.

THE FOURTH GAME.

| JANOWSKI. *White.* | MARSHALL. *Black.* | JANOWSKI. *White.* | MARSHALL. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 35 R x R | P x R |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 36 K—B 3 | K—K 2 |
| 3 B—B 4 | P—Q B 4 | 37 B—B 5 ch | K—K sq |
| 4 P—K 3 | Q—Kt 3 | 38 B—Kt 4 | B—Q 4 |
| 5 Q—Q 2 | Kt—Q B 3 | 39 K—Q 4 | B—Kt 6 |
| 6 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—B 3 | 40 K—K 5 | K—B 2 |
| 7 P x B P | B x P | 41 K—Q 6 | B—R 4 |
| 8 B—Q 3 | Kt—K 5 | 42 B—B 3 | B—Kt 4 |
| 9 Q—B sq | B—Kt 5 ch | 43 P—Kt 3 | K—B sq |
| 10 Kt (Kt sq) —Q 2 | Q—R 4 | 44 P—R 3 | K—B 2 |
| 11 P—R 3 | Kt x Kt | 45 B—K sq | K—B sq |
| 12 Kt x Kt | B x Kt ch | 46 B—B 3 | K—B 2 |
| 13 Q x B | P x P | 47 B—Q 4 | K—B sq |
| 14 B x P | Q x Q ch | 48 K—K 6 | B—B 8 |
| 15 K x Q | P—K 4 | 49 K—B 6 | B x P |
| 16 B—K Kt 3 | B—B 4 | 50 K x P | B—Kt 5 |
| 17 B—Kt 5 | R—Q sq ch | 51 P—Kt 4 | B—K 7 |
| 18 K—K 2 | B—Q 2 | 52 P—K 4 | P x P |
| 19 B x Kt | B x B | 53 P—B 5 | K—K sq |
| 20 B x P | B—Kt 4 ch | 54 B—B 5 | B—Q 8 |
| 21 K—K sq | Castles | 55 P—B 6 | B—Kt 3 |
| 22 B—Q 4 | P—Q R 3 | 56 K x P | K—B 2 |
| 23 R—Q B sq | P—B 4 | 57 K—Kt 5 | P—K 6 |
| 24 P—B 4 | K R—K sq | 58 B x P | B—B 7 |
| 25 K—Q 2 | B—B 3 | 59 B—Q 4 | K—K 3 |
| 26 K R-Kt sq | P—K R 4 | 60 B—Kt 2 | B—Q 6 |
| 27 R—B 5 | R—Q 4 | 61 K—B 4 | B—Kt 3 |
| 28 KR—Q B sq | R x R | 62 B—B 3 | B—B 7 |
| 29 R x R | P—K Kt 3 | 63 K—K 3 | B—R 5 |
| 30 K—B 3 | K—B 2 | 64 P—Kt 4 | B—Q 8 |
| 31 P—K Kt 3 | R—Q B sq | 65 P—K Kt 5 | K—B 2 |
| 32 K—Q 2 | B—Q 2 | 66 K—Q 4 | B—K 7 |
| 33 R—Q 5 | B—K 3 | 67 K—B 5 | B—Kt 4 |
| 34 R—Q 6 | R—B 3 | Draw. | |

THE FIFTH GAME.

| MARSHALL. *White.* | JANOWSKI. *Black.* | MARSHALL. *White.* | JANOWSKI. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 25 K R—Q sq | P—Kt 5 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 26 Kt—K sq | P—K B 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 27 B—R sq | K—Kt 2 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 28 Kt—B 2 | P—R 4 |
| 5 P—K 4 | P x K P | 29 Kt—K 3 | K—B 3 |
| 6 Kt x P | B—K 2 | 30 P—Q 5 | B P x P |
| 7 Kt x Kt ch | Kt x Kt | 31 P x P | P—K 4 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | Castles | 32 B—Kt 2 | K—Kt 4 |
| 9 B—Q 3 | P—Q Kt 3 | 33 K—K sq | P—Kt 4 |
| 10 P—K R 4 | B—Kt 2 | 34 B—B sq | P—B 5 |
| 11 B x Kt | B—Kt 5 ch | 35 P x P ch | P x P |
| 12 K—B sq | Q x B | 36 Kt—B 2 | R x P |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5 | P—Kt 3 | 37 R x R ch | R x R |
| 14 B—K 4 | P—B 3 | 38 R x R ch | B x R |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | B—K 2 | 39 B x P | K x P |
| 16 R—Q sq | Q R—Q sq | 40 P—R 3 | K—Kt 4 |
| 17 Kt—B 3 | Q—B 5 | 41 P—Kt 4 | P—R 4 |
| 18 Q—K 3 | B—Q 3 | 42 K—B sq | P—K R 5 |
| 19 Q x Q | B x Q | 43 Kt—K sq | P—R 6 |
| 20 K—K 2 | P—B 3 | 44 P—B 3 | B—R 2 |
| 21 K R—K sq | R—Q 2 | 45 B—K 2 | P—Kt 6 |
| 22 P—R 5 | P—K Kt 4 | 46 B—Kt 5 | P—Kt 7 ch |
| 23 P—K Kt 3 | B—Kt sq | 47 Kt x P | P—R 7 |
| 24 R—Q 2 | K R—Q sq | Resigns. | |

THE SIXTH GAME.

| JANOWSKI. *White.* | MARSHALL. *Black.* | JANOWSKI. *White.* | MARSHALL. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 3 | 11 Kt—Kt 3 | Kt x B |
| 2 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 12 Q x Kt | B—Q Kt 5 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | P—Q B 4 | 13 B—Q 2 | P—K 4 |
| 4 P x B P | P—Q 5 | 14 B x B | Kt x B |
| 5 Kt—Kt sq | B x P | 15 Q—Q 2 | Kt—B 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 16 P—B 3 | B—Kt 5 |
| 7 Kt—K B 3 | K Kt—K 2 | 17 Q—Q 3 | R—B sq |
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | Kt—Kt 3 | 18 Q R—Q sq | P x P |
| 9 Castles | Castles | 19 Q x P | Kt—Q 5 |
| 10 R—K sq | Kt—B 5 | 20 Q—K 3 | B x Kt |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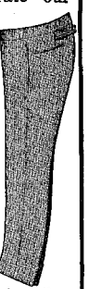

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THE SIXTH GAME.—*Continued.*

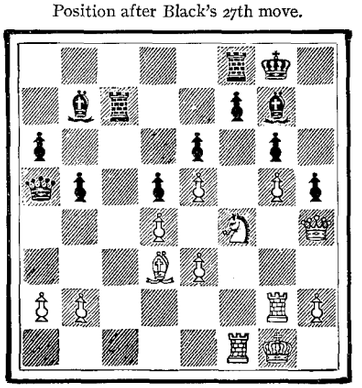
| | JANOWSKI. *White.* | MARSHALL. *Black.* | | JANOWSKI. *White.* | MARSHALL. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | P x B | Q—Kt 5 ch | 37 | Kt x R P | K—B 2 |
| 22 | Q x Q | Kt x P ch | 38 | Kt—B 6 | K—K 3 |
| 23 | K—Kt 2 | Kt x Q | 39 | P—R 4 | K—Q 4 |
| 24 | R—Q 7 | R—B 7 | 40 | Kt—K 7 ch | K—B 4 |
| 25 | P—K R 4 | Kt—K 3 | 41 | K—B 3 | Kt—Kt 3 |
| 26 | R x Kt P | P—B 4 | 42 | Kt—Kt 8 | P—R 4 |
| 27 | P x P | R x P | 43 | Kt—B 6 | P—R 5 |
| 28 | R—K B sq | R x Kt P | 44 | Kt x P | K—Kt 5 |
| 29 | Kt—Q 4 | K R x P ch | 45 | Kt—B 6 | K x P |
| 30 | R x R | Kt—B 5 ch | 46 | K—Kt 4 | K—R 6 |
| 31 | K—B 3 | R x R (Kt 7) | 47 | Kt—Q 7 | P—K 5 |
| 32 | Kt—B 6 | Kt—Kt 3 | 48 | Kt—B 6 | P—K 6 |
| 33 | P—R 5 | R—B 2 ch | 49 | K—B 3 | P—R 6 |
| 34 | K—K 3 | R x R | 50 | Kt—Kt 4 | Kt—K 4 ch |
| 35 | K x R | Kt—B 5 | 51 | Kt x Kt | P—K 6 |
| 36 | P—R 6 | P x P | 52 | Kt—Q 3 | Draw. |

THE SEVENTH GAME.

| | MARSHALL. *White.* | JANOWSKI. *Black.* | | MARSHALL. *White.* | JANOWSKI. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 18 | R—Q B 2 | B—Kt 2 |
| 2 | P—Q B 4 | P—Q B 3 | 19 | Q—R 3 | Kt—Q 3 |
| 3 | Q Kt—B 3 | K Kt—B 3 | 20 | R—Kt 2 | P—Q Kt 4 |
| 4 | P x P | P x P | 21 | P—Kt 5 | Kt—B 5 |
| 5 | B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 | 22 | R—B 3 | B—Kt 2 |
| 6 | P—K 3 | P—K 3 | 23 | Q—R 4 | Kt x Kt |
| 7 | Kt—B 3 | B—K 2 | 24 | B P x Kt | P—K R 4 |
| 8 | B—Q 3 | Kt—K R 4 | 25 | Kt—K 2 | Q R—B sq |
| 9 | B—K 5 | Kt x B | 26 | R—B sq | Q—R 4 |
| 10 | Kt x Kt | Kt—B 3 | 27 | Kt—B 4 | R—B 2 |
| 11 | Castles | Castles | 28 | Kt x R P | P x Kt |
| 12 | P—B 4 | P—K Kt 3 | 29 | Q x P | K R—Q B sq |
| 13 | Q—B 3 | Kt—K sq | 30 | R (Kt 2)— K B 2 | P—B 4 |
| 14 | Q R—B sq | Kt—Kt 2 | 31 | K P x P *en pas* | |
| 15 | Q—R 3 | P—Q R 3 | | Resigns. | |
| 16 | Q—R 6 | B—B 3 | | | |
| 17 | P—K Kt 4 | Kt—K sq | | | |

White two hours, Black two hours and twelve minmtes.

Position after Black's 27th move.



Janowski attempts to double his Rooks. The fine way that Marshall stops this, makes this one of the star-games of the match.

---

**Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow.** — The profound truth that to-morrow never comes, and yesterday, altho it is always passing, has never been with us, has led a correspondent to throw off this little effort:

"Altho yesterday to-day was to-morrow, and to-morrow to-day will be yesterday, nevertheless yesterday to-morrow would be the day after to-morrow, because to-day would be to-morrow yesterday, and to-morrow will be to-day to-morrow, or would have been the day after to-morrow yesterday." We thought as much.—*Tit-Bits.*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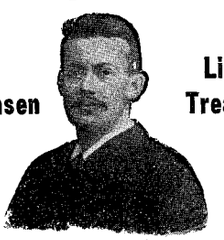

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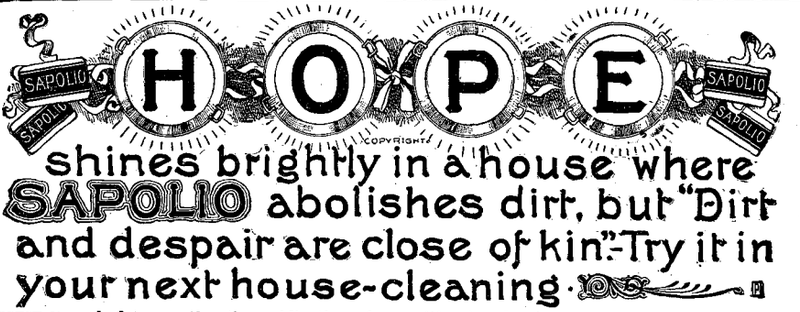





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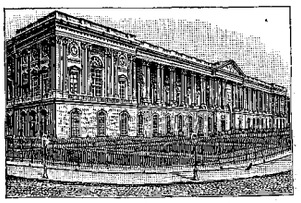


Colonade, Louvre, Paris

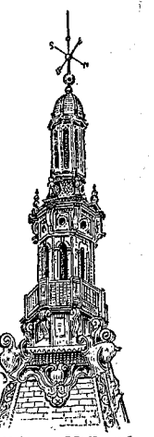
A Loggia in the Vatican

Lattice Window Feering House, Essex

Stone Newell, Alnwick Castle

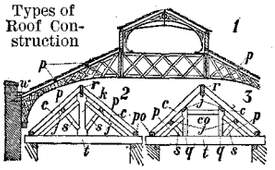
Belvedere on Lateran Palace

Apse, Bayeux Cathedral



Lantern—Mail and Express Building, New York

Types of Roof Construction



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An Eskimo ice-hut (igloo), showing interior.
Lake-dwellings (Malay).
Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, Paris (after the Roman).
The Louvre, Paris (Renaissance: Napoleon III.).
A dwelling (Japanese).
Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico (Prehistoric American).
Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople (Byzantine).
Hebrew house, restored (Paris Exhibition, 1889).
Family tent (Assyrian).
Court of Temple of Edfou, Thebes (Egyptian).
A log cabin.
Cathedral of Canterbury, England (Pointed).
Ann Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, England (Elizabethan).
The Flower Pagoda at Canton (Chinese).
Movable lodges (teepees or wigwams) of the Western North-American Indians.

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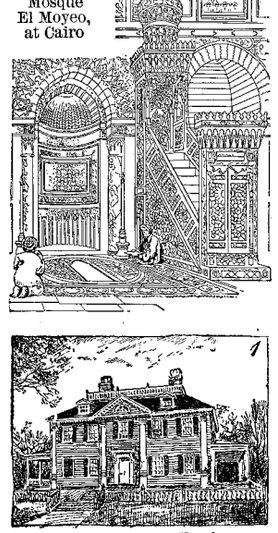
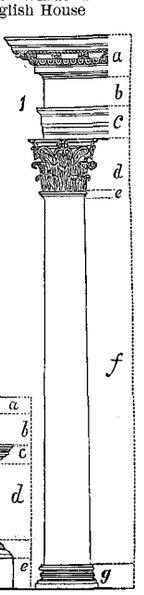


The Mihrab of the Mosque El Moyeo, at Cairo



Colonial Type—Longfellow's Home

Dormer Windows—English House



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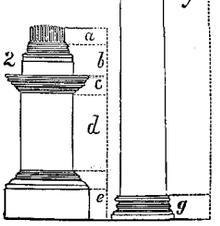
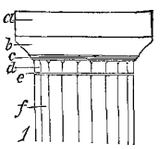
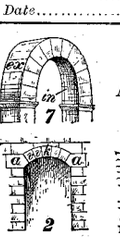




Types of Capitals

Types of Arches



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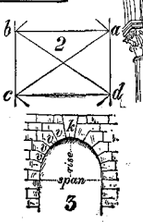
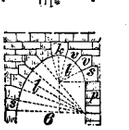
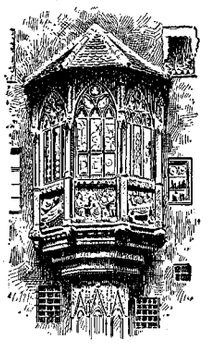
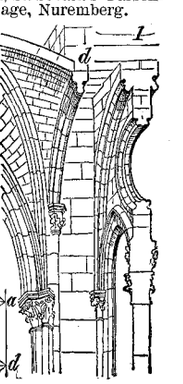




Niche, Castle of Blois



Oriel, St. Sebald's Parsonage, Nuremberg.



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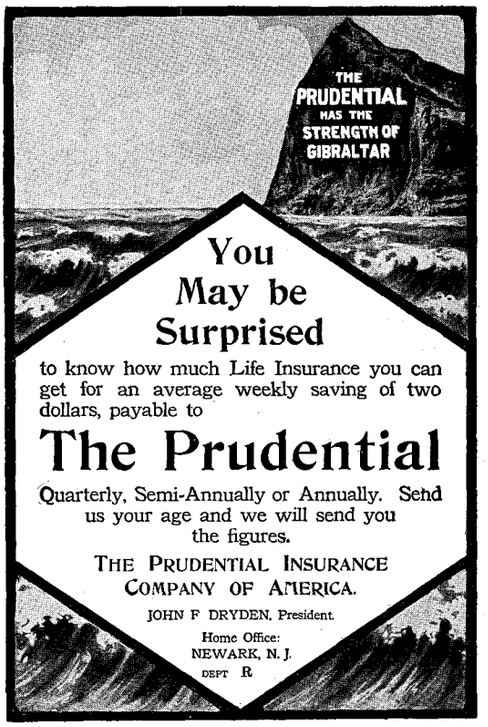


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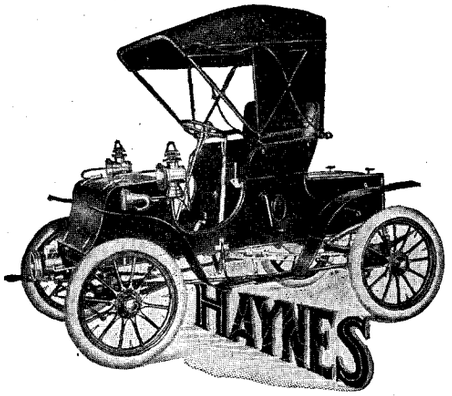


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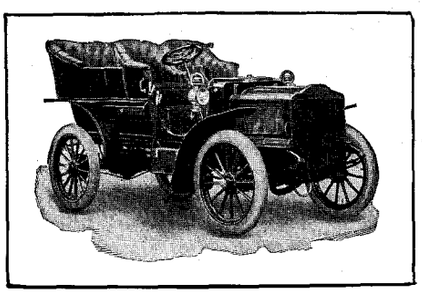

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